

Berea Welcomes Distinguished Guests

This week and next there will be more important people in Berea than in any other town in all the South-land!

We have a special joy in each corner—the great preacher from Yale, the great educator from Michigan, the great Commissioner of Education from Washington, each governor and professor, and each teacher from the backwoods!

You come to Berea because we are "rural", and you must expect rural fare. We hope to have a bed for each guest, and a bit of corn-pone and bacon; but there are so many of you that some may have to sleep three in a bed for a night or two, and some may have to wait for their bacon till the setting of the second table! But we have a welcome that is big enough to take you all in!

All we have is yours for these four days—our buildings which are all too scanty, our grounds and forests that are more ample, and our enthusiastic fellowship in the cause of education for the remote farm homestead.

When Elections Are Close

When elections are close it shows people are equally divided, and there can't be much difference. It is a time not to be excited!

And yet that is the very time when foolish people are excited. They are not discussing great principles of public policy affecting the general welfare, but squabbling over little matters of rivalry and personal feeling.

Was it not about so in our recent school election in Berea?

And is it not so in this year's contest between Republicans and Democrats? Who can tell what difference it will make in the matters of government that really affect the people which party wins? Both parties profess to stand for "true Americanism." But what does that mean? What promise will either party make that you can hold them to after election? Is it not mainly just the question which crowd, the Republican crowd or the Democratic crowd, will hold the offices?

But the big question of whether we are to stop war or not both parties are trying to dodge. Whichever party gives the best prospects of stopping the slaughter of young men, and the perpetual taxes of armaments and armies, whichever agrees to put America into the League of Nations, gets our vote.

Why Are Prices So High?

First, because the war used up and destroyed a lot of property that has to be replaced. There is less food and clothing and furniture in the world, and so the price is naturally higher. This cause will continue till we raise big crops, and push all the factories, and increase the supplies on hand.

Next, we have fewer working men in America. Some were killed and disabled, some have gotten into idle ways and because they get high pay for each hour will only work a few hours a day and a few days a month. And moreover, fewer foreign laborers are coming in, and many who were here are going back to the old world. This makes it important that every man who has two hands and a patriotic heart should do all the work he can.

And then there are the profiteers and the reckless spenders. Many manufacturers and merchants when everybody knows they have a right to raise prices because of high cost of labor and material raise them far more than they need to. And many people who got rich through the war in one way or another, or who are getting unusual wages now, are buying everything in sight, regardless of the price, and so encourage the profiteers to keep on with their high prices.

We can all hasten the return of reasonable prices by raising all we can, and wearing overalls and old clothes and refusing to buy new things until the prices do come down.

Rural Educational Conference

To be Held at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, May 8 to 11, 1920

The Rural Education Conference which meets here Saturday, May 8, and continues till Tuesday, May 11, promises to be the greatest convention that has ever been held in Berea. The reception committee which consists of Dean McAllister, Dean Bowersox, Prof. Lewis, Prof. Dix, Miss Southworth, Miss McDonald, Mr. A. B. Strong, and Miss Fox are busy making arrangements for the convention and for the entertainment of the hundreds of delegates that will attend from the eight or more states to be represented.

Word has been received by Dean McAllister from most of the important speakers that they will be present, so that the program can be carried out practically as planned.

DIRECTED BY J. L. MCBRIEN

The man who has planned the conference and to whom most of the credit for its success will be due is Mr. J. L. McBrien, who is the director of rural school extension in the United States Bureau of Education at Washington. Mr. McBrien will be remembered as the speaker on the occasion of the dedication of the rural school here. He will be here a little while in advance of the date of opening of the convention for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

TWO GOVERNORS WILL BE HERE

On Saturday afternoon the convention will have the distinction of having two governors present, Governor Morrow of our own State, and Governor William L. Harding, of Iowa, are expected to be here, and both will give addresses.

NOTED EDUCATORS WILL SPEAK

Among the speakers are Dr. P. P.

Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and a number of State Superintendents of Public Instruction, M. P. Shawkey, West Virginia; A. O. Thomas, Maine; G. W. Colvin, Kentucky; L. N. Hines, Indiana; and A. S. Williams, Tennessee. The following local educators names appear on the program: President Frost, Vice President Raymond, Dean McAllister and Professor E. L. Dix.

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES

An important feature of the conference will be the model Sunday-school which will be conducted by Dr. Warren H. Wilson, who also has been in Berea and spoken on a former occasion. Miss Martha Robinson has been here for several days preparing for this part of the program. Dr. Wilson is one of the pioneers in Church and Country Life Work and is perhaps the greatest authority in this line in the United States.

Miss Margaret McStreeter, of the Educational department of the Victoria Talking Machine Company, will enliven each session of the conference with her wonderful music on the Victrola.

Mrs. F. C. Beverly, principal of the Farm Life School, at Whitwell, Virginia, who was here about a year ago, will give an address on Tuesday.

Luncheons and social hours are planned for Monday and Tuesday which will be one of the very pleasant things of the session. Some of the best addresses of the conference will be given at this time.

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, MAY 8

2:00 p. m. Supt. Albert S. Williams, Nashville, Tenn., presiding. Address of Welcome—President Wm. Goodell Frost; Supt. Geo. W. Colvin, Frankfort, Ky.

Responses—Supt. M. P. Shawkey, Charleston, W. Va.; Supt. P. E. McClellan, Des Moines, Ia.

Address—The Purpose of the Conference, Mr. J. L. McBrien, Director Rural School Extension, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

3:00 p. m. Supt. A. O. Thomas, Augusta, Maine, presiding. Address—Honorable Edwin P. Morrow, Governor of Kentucky. Address—Honorable William L. Harding, Governor of Iowa.

SUNDAY, MAY 9

9:30 a. m. A Model Sunday-school, superintended by Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Director Church and Country Life Work Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.

11:00 a. m. Sermon, "The Church as an Educational Force," Dr. Warren H. Wilson.

2:30 p. m. Governor Edwin P. Morrow presiding. Address—The Community Church, Dr. Warren H. Wilson.

3:00 p. m. Supt. George W. Colvin, presiding. Address—Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, MAY 10

9:00 a. m. Pres. T. J. Coates, Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, presiding.

Topic—The program for better schools in the States represented at the Conference with special reference to the improvement of country schools.

Indiana: State Supt. L. N. Hines, Indianapolis.

Iowa: State Supt. P. E. McClellan, Des Moines.

Maine: State Supt. A. O. Thomas, Augusta.

Maryland: County Supt. Raymond E. Staley, Hagerstown.

Mississippi: County Supt. T. J. Cathey, Senatobia.

North Carolina: Supt. E. C. Brooks, Raleigh.

Ohio: County Supt. W. S. Fogarty, Eaton.

Pennsylvania: County Supt. E. M. Rapp, Reading.

Tennessee: State Supt. A. S. Williams, Nashville.

Virginia: Pres. John P. McConnell, State College for Women, East Radford.

West Virginia: State Supt. M. P. Shawkey, Charleston.

Kentucky: State Supt. George W. Colvin, Frankfort.

12:00 m. to 2:00 p. m. Luncheon and Social Hour.

2:00 p. m. James Speed, Editor Southern Agriculturist, Louisville, presiding.

Topic—The Teacher-Emergency Problem.

1. The Finding of Teachers—Pres. T. J. Coates; Supt. Raymond E. Staley; Miss Virginia Fouk, Pres. West Virginia State Teachers Association, Huntington.

2. The Preparation of Teachers—Dean C. N. McAllister, Berea College; Supt. E. M. Rapp; Supt. T. J. Cathey.

3. The Salaries of Teachers—Pres. J. P. McConnell; Dr. Norman Frost, Peabody College, Nashville; Supt. J. H. Matthews, Gallipolis, Ohio.

3:00 p. m. President Frank L. McVey, State University, Lexington, presiding.

Address—Fitting Our Rural Education to the Needs of Our Democracy, Dr. W. W. Black, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Address—The College as a Factor in the Development of Rural Education and Country Life within its Patronizing Territory, Pres. George E. McCammon, McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois.

Address—The State University as an Agency in the Improvement of Country Schools and Country Life, Dr. Edgar W. Knight, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Address—The School as a Community Center, Pres. W. S. Currell, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

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MEXICAN SITUATION IS BECOMING SERIOUS

ADMIRAL R. E. COONTZ CALLED TO CONFER WITH AIDS OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secret Meeting Held By National Officials—Fear is Expressed For Lives of Americans in Case Rebels Launch Attack on Seaports.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—A movement against Mexico City and the Tampico oil fields soon will be made by revolutionary troops, according to a statement issued from headquarters here of the Oregon revolutionary forces. The attack upon Mexico will be made by troops from Guerrero, in Michoacan and Jalisco, it is said. The threat of the attack upon Tampico has reached official departments also and was the cause of a secret conference between officials of the Navy and State Departments. Admiral R. E. Coontz, aide for operations of the Navy Department, attended the conference with members of his staff. It was stated the conference was made necessary by fresh reports of an alarming nature which have come from Mexico. Reports to the Navy Department are that Tampico, as well as Mazatlan, Vera Cruz and Mexico City, are in danger of attack.

Officials who participated in the conference discussed with Admiral Coontz plans for protecting American citizens at the ports which are understood to be threatened. One official at the conference is said to have expressed the opinion that the dispatch of more naval vessels to the east and west coast of Mexico may be necessary. At this time the only American vessels on guard are the Salem and destroyer McCauley on the west coast, and the gunboat Sacramento near Tampico. Reports continue to be received that President Carranza may attempt to leave Mexico by the best route he can find from the capital, probably by way of Vera Cruz.

It is believed here that if Carranza should present himself in Vera Cruz it might be the signal for an outbreak, which would endanger the lives of Americans at that port. All official and press reports for the last 48 hours hriate with news of defections from the Carranza cause. Gen. Villareal has announced at the border that Carranza's own generals are deserting him and suggesting to him that he resign before the revolution proceeds further.

Tornado Kills Five; Eight Injured.

Minneapolis, Okla.—Five persons are known to have been killed and at least eight seriously injured when in a tornado which swept the countryside north of Chelsea. The storm, which swept a wide path, struck immediately before dusk, reports reaching here said. The storm, according to reports from Chelsea, originated one mile north of that town and swept west and north.

Burning Boat Abandoned.

New York.—The Norwegian motor schooner Hiseor caught fire and was abandoned at sea about 500 miles southeast of Montauk Point, according to a wireless message received here by the naval communication service from the steamer City of Canton, which is bringing the schooner's crew to this port. The Hiseor left Norfolk, Va., for Denmark. She registered 1,343 tons.

Drive On High Prices Begun.

Louisville, Ky.—Leaders of churches and women's clubs and social workers here are engaged in a city-wide drive to induce residents of Louisville to join in a campaign to cut down the cost of living by curtailing reckless buying at high prices. Thousands have already joined and it is hoped eventually to enlist 200,000 persons.

Three Are Dead and 102 Wounded.

Paris.—Official figures issued give the casualties resulting from the disorders as three dead and 102 wounded, of which six remain in hospitals, two of them in a dangerous condition. The arrests aggregated 103. The foreigners among those arrested are to be deported.

Car Service Suspended.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Trolley service in Syracuse was at a standstill following the walkout of more than 700 employees of the Syracuse lines of the New York State Railways to force a larger increase in wages than 16 cents per hour already offered.

Two Hundred Hogs Burn.

Louisville, Ky.—The large hog barn of the Bourbon Stock Yards was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin, the flames being discovered in one of the weighing scale rooms. Approximately 200 hogs burned to death, but 1,800 were saved by employees of the yard, who drove them to safety. Cattle and horses kept in other parts of the yards escaped injury. The loss probably will exceed \$100,000. The structure burned was of frame construction and the flames spread with great rapidity.

World News

The Conference of the Allies at San Remo, in Italy, is being regarded as fruitful of good results. A better feeling prevailed among the members than seemed possible at one time. The decisions made were substantial and marked progress in the matter of reconstruction. It is notable that much deference was paid to President Wilson, even in his absence, and many expressions of confidence show that his disinterested attitude at Versailles is becoming more respected as time passes.

No news is yet available from the planet Mars, even though trained experts spent a whole night listening for a signal. The time taken for the planet was just when the planet was nearest to the earth, as then, if ever, communication could be expected. The electricians had contrived an apparatus that was suited to the longest distance possible. Serious attention has been given to the subject, of late, by scientific men of note and for that reason the trial was made.

The Germans seem to have given satisfaction in regard to the armed force to keep in the Ruhr district. It is not generally realized that this section of the Rhine Valley is important because it is a center of steel making. It hears something in the relation to Germany that Pittsburgh does to the United States. It also commands a water-way that is of great importance. Suspicion of German intentions was not without cause, inasmuch as that country has already been guilty of efforts to evade the treaty in underhanded ways.

President Wilson used his influence while in Paris to free both Palestine and Armenia from Turkish control. The conference at San Remo completed the work. England accepts the mandate over Palestine and the Allies desire the United States to take a mandate over Armenia. It would be a departure from tradition, but it would be a good place to make the start. The task would be hard and possibly expensive, but it would be a righteous work.

The report has come that Canada is to have a great steel corporation with half a billion capital. There are vast deposits of iron in Canada and such an enterprise is significant of the future part that our neighbor to the north is planning to play in the industrial affairs of the future. Few people realize the great advancement made in the Dominion of Canada in the last quarter of a century. It is even suggested that if we refuse to accept a mandate over Armenia, Canada may do so.

China is planning to have a great world exposition in 1922. Nothing can be imagined of greater benefit to the country than such a thing. It would bring exhibits from the whole world and do much to start the wheels of industry to working. All countries want the great markets of China, and China herself would learn more in a year than she could otherwise in many. It would cause many people to visit that country to see for themselves what is going on.

Polish armies have thus far been successful in their efforts to defeat the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine. It is reported that they have taken the city of Kiev, the principal city of the country. Their purpose is to free the country from the radicals. The task will be a hard one, as the Russians outnumber the Poles so greatly. It is not surprising that the Poles delight to take some revenge for the long series of injustices they have endured at the hands of Russia, but the risks they take are great. Self protection is a motive, in part.

The Republic of Panama has shown considerable bad feeling toward the United States for the policy of the latter in making fortifications on the Island of Tobago, as a means of defense for the entrance of the Panama Canal. They took occasion to stop the carriage in which General Pershing rode on the May Day festivities. It is believed that the United States is within her rights, according to the treaty with Panama in taking this

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MAY

Don't you heah dat fowl-a callin' on de hill?

Does you know whnt fotch dat lone-some whuppahwill!

W'y de Spring is heah fo' good, En he wants hit undahstood;

Dat's de reason w'y you heah de whuppahwill!

Don't you heah de frawgs a hoil'rin all aroun'?

Haint de grass already kivvud up de groun'?

Dey'nt no nawf win' gwine tuh blow En hit aint a gwine tuh snow;

Dat's de reason w'y you heah de whuppahwill!

Hitt's de Spring a sucklatin' in de blood,

Jes' de same's de sap a risin' todes de bud, I kin tell dat fish ud bite By de way I feels tonight!

Dat's de reason w'y you heah de whuppahwill!

—Hilden.

MUSICALE AT UNION CHURCH

Mr. H. E. Taylor, assisted by other leading musicians of Berea, gave an entertainment in the Parish House on Wednesday evening. It was given under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association of Union Church and the proceeds are to be placed in the funds for building the new church.

The program was a varied one. Mr. Taylor gave several numbers on the organ; Mrs. Hutchins gave some violin numbers; and Mrs. King, Mr. Rigby, and Misses Boatright, Haley, and Reed sang; Miss Jameson was accompanist. A large crowd attended and all enjoyed an evening of high class music most skillfully and pleasingly rendered.

General College News

CENTRE-BEREA TRACK MEET

On Monday afternoon May 3rd, 1920 the Track Team of Centre College came to Berea and competed with the athletes of Berea College. The following is the record of the events and those who placed in them:

1 mile run—Todd, 4:40 2-5; Graebel, Hatcher.

440 yd. dash—Murphy, 52 2-5; Brown, Roberts.

220 yd. Low Hurdles—Embry 13 4-5; Hoyce, Easty.

100 yd. dash—Murphy 10 2-5; McMillan, Joplin.

880 yd. dash—Brown 2:1 1-5; Roberts, Brumback.

220 yd. dash—Murphy 22 4-5; Joplin, Nickels.

Shot Put—Montgomery 39.65 ft; McMillan 36.65; Hill 35.9 ft.

Running High Jump—Joplin 5 ft. 4 in; Morgan 5 ft. 2 in; Whitnell 5 ft.

Pole Vault—Walden 10 ft. 1 in; Armstrong 9 ft. 6 in; Morgan 9 ft.

Mattock.

Running Broad Jump—Whitnell 19.5 ft; Walden 19 ft; Richards 19 ft.

Discus Throw—Montgomery 124.75 ft; Brumback 100.6 ft; Ford 99.75 ft.

Results—Centre 78 1-2 points, Berea 20 1-2 points.

(Field Day Scores on page 5.)

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Miss Marjorie Lee led the Y. W. C. A. meeting at Ladies' Hall, Sunday, May 2nd. The topic discussed was "The Love of the Out-of-Doors." Appropriate hymns with their messages of joy and hope were sung and enjoyed. That Berea girls enjoy God's out-of-doors is evidenced by the number who walk on Sunday afternoons to various points of interest. Miss Lee brought out the fact that nature not only refreshes our eyes with its beauty and loveliness but it also brings a contentment of soul, for in nature we see God. The flowers teach us humility, purity and sweetness; in the stars we find the breath of God's handiwork and on the mountain tops we can catch new visions, feel new aspirations and come closer to God; and there find strength to go on with our daily tasks and serve Him better. "Still, Still with Thee," Mrs. Stowe's beautiful hymn, sung by Miss Jameson and Miss Boatright, brought a lovely message to the heart of every girl present.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING

The Y. M. C. A. meeting was conducted in Main Chapel by Mr. Karl Zerfoss, Students Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the State.

The purpose of the meeting was to have more Berea students attend the summer conference of the Y. M. C. A. at Blue Ridge, N. C.

Mr. Zerfoss gave an illustrated lecture on the Blue Ridge Conference. The picture slides that were shown were beautifully colored and showed familiar scenes of Blue Ridge. Dean Clark gave a brief talk on why more students should attend these summer conferences. Mostly college students of the South attend. The sessions are led by leading educational Christian men, giving instructions upon secular and spiritual topics. More Berea students should attend these conferences, because of their educational and spiritual value.

The orchestra played "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

Next Sunday evening, May 9, the meeting will be led by B. H. Martin and James M. Reinhardt, of the College Department. Their subject for discussion will be "Christian Democracy."

GIRLS' FIELD DAY

The "Girls' Field Day" which was briefly noticed last week was an event of special importance marking, as we hope, the beginning of an annual event of great significance to girls. The splendid work done with Indian Clubs shows the benefit of a trained teacher. We hope that a physical director for women may make it possible for all departments to have training another year. We can do nothing better for our girls than to send them back home with sound bodies as well as sound minds.

Miss Ackley has been untiring throughout the year in her interest and effort, and the success of the day is due to her. The student teachers were handicapped by not having their classes scheduled early enough to properly drill their girls. Thanks are due to the boys for their part in making the day a success.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The C. E. prayer meeting last Sunday night was led by the Anti-Tobacco League. The topics discussed

were "The Attitude of the Business World toward Tobacco," by Sol Frazer, "The Use of Tobacco among Our Women and Girls," by Miss Elizabeth Woodford, and "The Spiritual Effects of Tobacco," by Burton Johnson. The talks were all very interesting and gave much enlightenment on the tobacco question. The C. E. quartet rendered a selection which was enjoyable to all.

One of the biggest C. E. events of the year was an ice cream treat on Ladies' Hall lawn. Refreshments were served by C. E. members. With the exception of a few minutes at supper, from five until seven o'clock the lawn was covered with boys and girls who were enjoying their ice cream and cake and also "social privileges." The proceeds, which were beyond any expectations, will be used in missionary work.

The Kentucky state convention of Christian Endeavor will be held at Paris, Ky., the seventh, eighth, and ninth of May. The Berea C. E. is sending a delegation of about thirty-one members. Also they have been invited to furnish a quartet for the convention.

The prayer meeting next Sunday night will be led by some member of the Educational Convention which is to be held in Berea. If you want to hear some interesting topic discussed, come to C. E. next Sunday night.

Normal Department

The Philomathean and Appalachia literary societies did not meet Saturday night as they attended the debate of Union and Excelsior societies.

NORMAL WAGON PARTY

Miss Parker and Mr. Nickell chaperoned a wagon party to Big Hill Cave Monday, May 3. The day was ideal for such a trip and all had a very enjoyable time.

UNION-EXCELSIOR DEBATE

The Union and Excelsior literary societies held their first joint debate Saturday night, May 1. This was the first open meeting these societies have had since the organization of the Excelsior society in the fall of 1919. It was a great success and Excelsior and all its sympathizers were highly elated over the decision which was in their favor.

Both societies had splendid representatives, and each of the debaters gave very interesting speeches and held the attention of the audience through the whole program.

The question was, "Resolved: That the British form of government is superior to that of the United States."

The Excelsiors contended for the affirmative. Their debaters were: E. J. Green, H. H. King, E. L. Miller, E. C. Mullins, L. O. Siler, J. W. Smith.

The Unions upheld the negative. Their debaters were: C. C. Parsons, W. J. Picklesimer, S. B. Seaggs, D. L. Trosper, S. C. White, J. M. Wilson.

The sides were well matched and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The department is very proud of Excelsior Society for the enthusiasm it has shown in making a big society of itself.

The Normal department is fast coming to the front. It is now the third department in size, and each succeeding term increases its numbers. It is not long hence now till the Normal department will be the first college.

Beginning May 8th and continuing to May 11th the National Conference on Rural Education will be held in Berea, and under the auspices of the Normal department. There will be between five and six hundred delegates at this convention. Most all the states east of the Rockies will be represented. All class-work in the Normal department will be suspended while this convention is in session. All Normal students will attend the meetings of the convention, which are to be led by some of the best educators of today. (See first page of this number of The Citizen.)

There are now four literary societies in the Normal department, two for young women and two for young men. All these societies are doing now, and have done throughout the entire year, very splendid work.

Samuel B. Seaggs, a well known member of the Normal Senior Class, received first prize, awarded by President Frost, to the student who would write out and hand to his dean the best set of New Year's resolutions. Mr. Seaggs had the best set of any one in the whole institution. And the Normal department is justly proud of him, and thankful to President Frost for offering such an incentive.

The Academy

LENORIAN-SIGMA TAU

Friday afternoon, April 30, the members of Lenorian and brother society, Sigma Tau, had an outing from 1:30 to 8:00 p. m.

In spite of the fact that it had rained for about two hours in the first part of the afternoon, when the sun came out so bright about 3 p. m., all members began to hustle to get things together and promptly at 1:30, twenty-eight of us left James Hall with Professor Peck as chaperon. Each one shared his part of the load of cats and cooking utensils. After hiking out Walnut Meadow Pike for about one mile, we found a very suitable place to cook our supper.

When the boys had built two big camp fires, we set to work and in short time had our cats prepared. We found that some of the boys were efficient cooks and we are proud they are our brothers.

When supper was over, and our baskets packed, we played games and had a jolly time until 7:30, then started for home, coming back by a different route.

We found that Professor Peck was as young as any of us, and now we know why all the walking parties insist that he be their chaperon.

We were home by 8:00 o'clock; all members of both societies reported a happy time and wish this kind of a party would come more often.

LENORIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

The Kind of Letters Lenorian Girls Write

Berea, Ky., May 2, 1920.

My Dear Teacher:—

I was so glad to hear from you. It made me remember how you used to try to teach me algebra. I say tried, because yesterday in geometry, we came across an algebra problem, and—let's not talk about that.

You say you are glad I could come to Berea. Surely you cannot be more glad than I am to be here.

Berea is a wonderful place. Surely there never was a place that had so many departments and less friction between them.

Mother was afraid I would be lonely without someone to look after me, as she always did. But, "teacher of mine," everyone here is kind, and is willing to help me whenever I don't know what to do next. You know, it frequently happens that I do not know what to do next.

Dean Matheny is as nice to me as the superintendent of our school last year was. I told him what I wanted to be and my difficulties. He cheered and inspired me very much. Besides being our dean, he is my Sunday-school teacher also. This morning he read his class the story, "The Three Weavers." If I ever forget the story, I will still remember these words from it, "He said nothing, but thought much." Oh, if only I could be like that!

The Academy is the largest department. I know so many nice girls and boys in the Academy and other departments. I must tell you of the literary society which was kind enough to accept me as a member. Last fall, when I came down here, there were three girls' and four boys' societies in the Academy. There were enough girls to form a new society; so one Saturday night, Dean Matheny helped us to organize our society. For several weeks we tried to find a name worthy of our society, and finally we chose "Lenorian," in honor of Edgar Allan Poe's "Lenore."

This is the first time I ever belonged to a literary society. I am so glad it is the Lenorian to which I belong. We have about twenty members. The other societies have more members than that, but you see, we are still very young. I wish, Mrs. Geneva, you could come to hear our program some time.

Each one of the girls' societies have a brother society. The Sigma Tau boys are our brothers. They are very kind to us and have helped us so much in getting our society started. I used to think boys were of no account except to bother when one was busy, but that was before I met the boys of the Sigma Tau Literary Society.

I would tell you about the "elegant" time we Lenorian girls and Sigma Tau boys had Friday evening, when we took our supper and went out into the hills, but I suppose you will see it in "The Citizen" this week.

The Aelion Literary society had an open meeting last night. All the girls had worked hard and they certainly had an interesting program. I wish you could have been here.

If ever you come to Berea, just call for a Lenorian girl and you will

receive a royal welcome.

Lovingly,

A Lenorian Girl.

BASEBALL

Last Saturday the Academy team played Foundation a five-inning game and won 15 to 3. There is little to say about the game. The score speaks for itself. Suffice it to say that in one inning the team scored six runs before an out was made. Foundation has a plucky team to say the least. Their pitcher, who is but a kid, struck out as many men as any pitcher who has faced Academy. There is another thing about Foundation to be admired; although they have lost all their games this year they make no protest. They are square all around.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS AT NARROW GAP

Monday evening the Academy Orchestra went out to Narrow Gap and gave a concert. Each fellow took a girl and each girl took a boy friend. The party started at 2:30 from James Hall and rode out in a truck. When they got out there they cooked supper and had a jolly time until 7:30 when the concert began. Besides selections rendered by the orchestra there were readings and two vocal duets. The little schoolhouse was well filled. At 9:15 everybody climbed into the truck again and hustled home.

The concert was held at the request of Miss Fox, who has been doing a great work among the people of that section. She and all the orchestra were well pleased for all had a jolly good old time.

Vocational Schools

Mrs. G. O. Blount is entertaining at Kentucky Hall her niece, Miss Velma Oaden, of Carlisle, Ky.

Misses Eva Jordan and Amelia Parker, of Nashville, Tenn., were week-end guests of Miss Bessie Partee, Kentucky Hall.

The girls of the House Care and Buying class, chaperoned by Miss Dale Waterbury, spent last Saturday afternoon at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Chesnut. The time was pleasantly passed with music and the study of the home. Mrs. Chesnut proving a gracious hostess. After a pleasant visit the girls were brought back to Berea by a truck provided for the purpose.

A jolly party of young people, chaperoned by Mrs. Martha Johnson and Mr. Washington Johnson, left Kentucky Hall by wagon, Monday morning for Anglin Falls, where a most delightful day was spent.

The party consisted of the following young people: Misses Betty Fulton, Erin Higgins, Vallie Roddie, Mattie May Morgan and Mattie Williamson, and Messrs W. A. Johnson, Horace Fitzpatrick, Veran Wilson, Berlie Winton and Comer Johnson.

ARBOR DAY IS OBSERVED

In the Vocational Chapel, Wednesday morning, students of the English Classes gave the following program:

Invocation: Joseph Pierce; Song: "America," school; Origin and Meaning of Arbor Day, Tilman Rely; Benefits of Arbor Day, Carl Gambill; How to Observe Arbor Day, Otto Clarkson; The Trees—Our Friends, William Rice; The Forests, an Important Factor in Our National Life, Frances Holdcraft; How Plant a Tree, Molly Porter; How Care for Trees, John Jennings; Quotations on Trees, Irby Jones.

JUNIORS ENTERTAIN SENIORS

Have you heard of the snappy entertainment the grave and reverent Seniors received at the hands of the Juniors, May 3? No? Well, then, I'll tell you all about it! Part of my story will doubtless be a revelation to the Seniors who, I hear, are still rambling across the country roads trying to find traces of their entertainers.

Leaving Kentucky Hall immediately after supper, we set out for Van Winkle Grove. After playing several games, the Seniors were ordered to line up along the fence. Those docile creatures did that very thing, and a Junior couple sallied forth, blimpfolded those dignified youngsters, and away we all marched up the Dixie Highway. At the curve, we turned down a humpy-dumpy little lane and kept going until we reached the home of Dean Clark, in that section which is by no means level, the veracity of which statement, I'm sure the Seniors will not question. Up Jackson street we marched our prisoners, and to confuse them more, we led them down the steps to the Vocational dining room, thru the kitchen and around to the Vocational Chapel. There the blindfold was removed and you should have seen those Seniors. I know they all realize that they encoun-

THE PRISM

By Karl T. Waugh

TO EXCITE IDEAS

Sometimes readers find fault with editorial articles that they are inconclusive; that the articles on temperance or education or civic betterment or some particular phase of morality or immorality does not reach a definite conclusion. They look for an authoritative statement and they find none.

Is it not better to leave many matters undecided? It is better to excite thought among readers than to cram them with opinions. An interrogation point is a sign and a promise of progress. The writer, as also the teacher, who can set a score or two of lively interrogation points dancing about in people's brains, does far more for human progress than the one who feeds them with the soporific of anticritical opinion.

Where there are differences in ideas, there is intellectual life, for there are many thinkers. Where there is perfect acquiescence, there is stagnation, for there is one thinker and many dimmies.

Let us differ. Let us debate. Let us discuss. Let us hold divergent views.

Living creatures are diversified; no two exactly alike.

The figures cast in the foundry are the exact copy of the pattern, and they are lifeless.

NEIGHBORS

There are neighbors and neighbors, all of them interesting studies in human nature. How dependent upon them we all are; for company in hours of loneliness, and for sympathy in times of distress; even for subject matter of conversation when our minds are reduced to that state of poverty or listlessness or fatigue in which mild gossip alone appeals. Especially are we dependent upon them for material for the fascinating study of personality. Without the inspiring contact with different personalities life would be a deadeningly humdrum affair.

Who has not known the motherly soul who always has something tempting to send to the invalid; who is sure to invite in the newcomer just getting settled, or to urge one to take a meal with her after goods are packed for removal? There is the clever though busy person who somehow discovers just the little conveniences one needs, finds time to procure them and gives them in a way that makes one feel that acceptance is affording the giver pleasure. There are those to whom we gladly lend and from whom we as readily borrow when unexpected need arises; to whom we go for advice or confirmation of our own opinions and willingly give ours in return.

You surely know some of that type of neighbor who, though kind at heart, seems never quite settled with your household arrangements. If you have hung some very simple curtains where frequent change and washing are desirable, such a neighbor inquires if you are going to stencil them or decorate them with colored stripes, and the negative answer given is evidently unsatisfactory. It seems beyond her comprehension that matters more important demand every fraction of time and cash at your disposal.

If your wife indulges in a home-trimmed hat, how she enjoys having her neighbor look it over critically and say: "Is this a new hat, or have I seen it before?" Another's comment on the same effort is: "Your hat suits you and looks very nice." She believes the second neighbor (though perhaps she is prejudiced) has as good taste and as much respect for truth as has the first.

There are those of our acquaintance who hesitate to drive to some places lest they should be subjected to a catechism on the quality and quantity of food given to the horse, or otherwise to account for his condition if it does not meet the approval of the self-appointed inspector; perhaps the vehicle is the subject of discussion; the neighbor suggests repairs; painting or other improvement; no doubt all kindly given, but not always welcome.

Yet, we would not do without neighbors; they make life worth while. God bless them.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Poor persons when accused of crime are often tried and sentenced without adequate defence. Even though innocent they are at the mercy of the public prosecutor and the court, or of misrepulsive subordinates and witnesses. In any case they deserve a proper hearing.

To this end, there is a growing movement that may yet become general. Eight American cities now employ public defenders. These are skilled lawyers who safeguard the rights of penniless prisoners brought into the police court. Sentiment is increasing in favor of this innovation. If the community engages prosecutors to protect its rights, it seems reasonable to demand that it shall engage defenders to protect the rights of such citizens as are unable to provide legal protection for themselves. Los Angeles, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Houston, Temple, Tex., Evansville, Ind., and Portland, Ore., are the cities at present possessing public defenders.

It is not necessary that such a desirable procedure be left to the largest cities to initiate.

tered many things which they were unable to see, and the Juniors are trusting that they will continue in that impression.

At the chapel, a loud yell was given for the Seniors, and then we enjoyed a good program. Miss Margaret Tichner, one of our brilliant Juniors, gave us a fine reading, not lacking in humor. Prof. Baird honored us all with a speech displaying an unusual amount of rhetorical ability. Miss Emma Peters delighted all who heard her. Then the Vocational quartet let us suffer while they sang two songs, and thus ended our program; but we all knew something good was still coming.

All Seniors got in line and marched around to the door, when their effort was rewarded by a heaping ice-cream cone. About two paces further, Prof. Baird held each one up by a unique trick with a banana; and that was the end of the evening. Did we have a good time? Yes, Sir!

ORATORICAL CONTEST

Some of the more ambitious students of the rhetorical classes of the Vocational department will appear in a contest at the Chapel next Monday evening at 6:45 o'clock, when a prize of five dollars will be awarded the winners.

The program will be as follows.

Invocation

Music Selected

The Victor of Marengo—Carl Gambill.

Eulogy on Lafayette (Edward Everett)—W. B. Knead.

South Carolina (Robert Young Hayne)—John Husky.

Imprecation of Warren Hastings (Edmund Burke)—Clarence Holt.

Music Quartet

By Telephone Miss Bessie Oliver

Daniel O'Connell (Wendell Phillips)—Tilman Rich.

The New South (Henry W. Grady)—Raleigh Hoskins.

Toussaint L'Ouverture (Wendell Phillips)—Joseph Pierce.

Music.

Decision of Judges.

DEMONSTHENES LITERARY SOCIETY

The program for May 8, 1920 will be a mock trial. Walter Merston will act as judge and Clarence Manning will be tried for larceny. Raleigh Hoskins is attorney for the Commonwealth, and John Jennings for the defendant. State's witnesses are Horace Fitzpatrick and Tilman Rich; defendant's witnesses, Denver Kelly and Andrew Foley. Carl Putnam will be sheriff.

Trial begins at 7:30.

All Are Welcome

Simple, isn't it?

Wouldn't I turn the road to happiness? Come on, I'll point the way. Believe that each tomorrow will be better than today.—Exchange.

The MAN NOBODY KNEW BY HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Navier, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.

She had always been, when he last saw her, the outstanding beauty of Syracuse, but he was astounded to behold what the interval of two years had done for her. She had taken upon herself a new maturity; her figure, exceptionally graceful, was still slender; but suggestive of a more womanly, a more inclusive charm.

He was being presented to her. He, who had kissed her a thousand times, was undergoing the ritual of presentation—and she was smiling at him with those grave, sweet eyes of hers, and calling him by his adopted name! His mask of protection had never seemed so slight, so insufficient; the fragrance of her, and the illusion caused by this, threatened his balance and set his nerves on edge; fortunately, the routine of the conventions intervened to save him from his inarticulateness. For one thing, there was the rite of introduction to Armstrong, and after that there was a dash of promiscuous conversation, with not a little weather philosophy in it. Then came the inexorable hush caused by the presence of a stranger whose fads and fancies are still a matter of conjecture, and out of that hush, a question, and Hilliard was suddenly visited by a species of self-hypnosis.

If he had been moved at all by the sight of Angela, whom he had loved as a younger sister, he was, by comparison, shaken as by a whirlwind by the sight of Carol Durant, whom he had loved as a woman. Not on the train, not at the hotel, not even when he witnessed Angela's severe grief, had he remotely conceived that this instant would be so difficult to surmount. What in New York had seemed a regeneration, and earlier on this same evening had appeared a very dubious deception, was rapidly taking upon itself the color of irremediable wrong. His imagination was aroused beyond belief; and as he stared in dumb suspense at Carol, recalling a thousand episodes and a thousand privileges of the long ago, he was preyed upon by a slow-stealing grineness of despair which left him sick with misery.

She was waiting for an answer—and the others were waiting, too, and watching him. He felt that guilt was stamped on his every feature . . . he felt that every thought of his must be as crystal to the four who waited for him to speak.

He was himself and he was not himself; a man in whom it couldn't be suspected that the heart and soul of Dicky Morgan were embodied; he was transcendentalist; a spectator at his own funeral. Sight of the Croix de Guerre of poor Pierre Dutout, who in bequeathing that impressive bit of bronze to him, hadn't dreamed that he was leaving a heritage of chicaneery along with it, engendered in Hilliard a thrill which nearly found its outlet in a paroxysm of wild laughter. And the newspaper, with Dutout's most genuine citation in it! And the old passport photograph which he had hidden for fear that his real name, indorsed on it, might be culled home, together with proof to the world that he hadn't been a hero—that he had failed in this, as in every other undertaking of his life. And all the dates in accuracy! And if anyone cared to trace back the story, where was the flaw? Where was there a loophole? And who would recognize Dick Morgan in his cloak and mask of utter utricles?

Who had? Lightninglike, his brain included all the salient items of the picture in a single flash. There was Dicky Morgan, sailing away to France—which could be proved. There was a num-

ber, and a name attached to it, and—since Hilliard's sturdy defense of Dicky Morgan had had a grain of truth in it, and one of the steps of his many-sided progress carefully omitted—a name had really been assumed, and had endured from the date of enlistment to the date of discharge. It was the individual's recorded name in the army and at Neuilly—and it wasn't Morgan and it wasn't Hilliard and it wasn't Dutout. No one here knew it, or ever would know it; even Harmon didn't know it; it was the first sobriquet of a shell-torn individual who had been taken to Neuilly, and had been made whole again. No one at Neuilly had ever set eyes on Dicky Morgan's real face! But a certain man named Dutout had been decorated and died, and that could be proved—was proved! Hilliard had borrowed Dutout's name in perfect safety; and the trail was cold. And here was a fourth man, Hilliard—to take his word for it—and the world is larger than the curiality of sincere people to encompass.

No—if a Neuilly surgeon ever told as one of the mysterious chapters of the war what had happened to a certain gloomy individual that summer, the name would suggest nothing. And as far as checking up the visits of a mythical Hilliard to a very real Dutout was concerned, who would profess to remember? The testimony of any single witness would be immaterial.

The voice of Carol Durant was echoing. In Hilliard's ears, and Hilliard, yielding to a tidal wave of recklessness, and of swelling anger at imaginary wrongs, looked squarely into Carol's eyes, and spoke with winning urgency.

"Yes," he said. "I have news of Morgan. In fact, I'm here in Syracuse solely because I have it. I've just been telling Mr. Cullen—and Miss Cullen—that I was with him when he died."

She didn't speak, at first; she merely looked at Hilliard and grew very white, and her lips quivered. Presently she swayed a little, and reached out with her hand toward the back of a convenient chair. Armstrong stepped toward her, and Angela Cullen slipped an arm around her waist.

"He's . . . dead?" she repeated, and her tone was not yet free from a certain incredulity, as though the fact were of itself impossible, and the statement of it subject to discussion.

"Yes, Miss Durant."

She moistened her lips; her eyes were very bright, unnaturally bright, so that Hilliard was fascinated, and appalled.

"You . . . You know that?" she asked, again with that queer inflexion of amazed doubt.

"Yes, I know it."

The others were standing as statues; Mr. Cullen, snatching at the first idea of consolation to present itself, fumbled for his daughter's other hand, which still retained the trophy a better man had won.

"Here's what they gave him, Carol! Look! The Croix de Guerre! Don't let's think of anything but what he . . . let's be proud of him! I—"

"Oh, yes," she said inertly, and took the cross in her palm. She dropped her eyes for a moment, then raised them to the level of Hilliard's. "Didn't he send some word to me?"

"No," Hilliard's nod was very minimal. "No, I'm sorry, but—"

Her eyebrows lifted, and her nostrils dilated the merest trifle. Her breath was coming more rapidly now; she was nearing the breaking point of her resistance, and all of them knew it. The moment was agonizingly prolonged. Hilliard, gazing without a quiver at the girl he had thought he loved beyond all else in this world or the next, was singularly relaxed as he observed her symptoms. She had really cried, then . . . so much the greater pity that she hadn't kept him crying . . . as she might.

"Can that be possible?" she said, hardly above a whisper.

"I'm sorry—but—"

"I wouldn't have believed it could be true." She gave a long, tremulous breath, and looked about her, half-dazed and half-perceptive. Her eyes strayed back to Hilliard. "Tell me about it," she said, almost inaudibly.

"Carol, dear!" Angela was stimulated to active sympathy. "Sit down—please! Oh, Mr. Hilliard!"

"No—yes, I . . . I'll sit down!" Her eyes seemed magnetized to Hilliard's. "Only I want to hear—I want to hear!"

"Tell her from the beginning," said Cullen, mopping his forehead. Get a glass of water . . . anything else, Carol?"

She shook her head. "Tell me!" she said. "I want to know!"

So that Hilliard, inspired by the



Ten miles used to be a long way

WHAT a difference in these motor-car days, when every point in the county is hardly more than "just around the corner."

Peop ideas are changing, too

They're beginning to figure out how much it is costing them to keep a car. And the man who is doing the greatest amount of figuring is the man with the moderate-price car.

II

There still seems to be a notion in some quarters that any tire is good enough for a small car.

That's not what the man who owns it thinks.

In recommending and selling U. S. Tires we are trying to see his side of the propo-

sition—finding out what he wants in a tire and giving him that.

III

Large or small, U. S. Tires are built to only one standard of quality—the standard that produced the first straight side automobile tire, the first pneumatic truck tire.

Every tire that bears the name "U. S." is built the best way its makers know how. It isn't the car, but the man who owns the car, that counts with the oldest and largest rubber concern in the world.

IV

As representatives of U. S. Tires in this town, we offer you the benefit of our experience and advice in settling your tire problem.

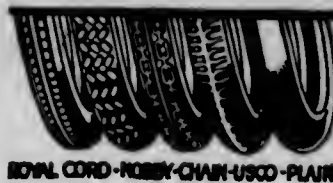
Select your tires according to the roads they have to travel:

In sandy or hilly country, wherever the going is apt to be heavy—The U. S. Nobby.

For ordinary country roads—The U. S. Chain or Usco.

For front wheels—The U. S. Plain.

For best results—everywhere—U. S. Royal Cord.



ROYAL CORD—Nobby—Chain—Usco—Plain

United States Tires

BOONE TAVERN GARAGE

Berea, Kentucky

realization that he was under the protectorate of the shadows, and gathering fresh assurance with every sentence, went through that tragic narrative a second time. And as he told the tale of Dicky Morgan, he was greatly enguiled by the surge of Dicky Morgan's grievances; his voice trembled with righteousness; he gradually lost his loathing for the part he played, and played it with every atom of his energy; he was a defendant, and a witness and a judge for Dicky Morgan all in one—and his verdict was for acquittal. Miss Durant's eyes never left his face.

"And that," she said presently, "is all there is to tell?"

"That's the end," said Hilliard simply. And in the long hiatus which followed, he was wondering . . . wondering . . . vague aimless thoughts, with no beginning and no conclusive outcome, but the central figure, fitting, elusive, was always Carol Durant. He told himself fiercely that he hated her, that for two vengeful years he had hated her, that he had come back to Syracuse primarily to see her again, with his whole soul for the wounds in his heart, the wounds of his body, still . . . O God! why couldn't the surgeons have cut away his memory, and left him peace!

He was prodigiously relieved when Mr. Cullen, well-meaning but awkward, blurted out a paradox of eulogy. Armstrong, eager to relieve the congested ways of thought, ventured into the realm of platitude—and something in his manner caught Hilliard's attention. The man was actually possessive—and Hilliard, having no envy of his possessions, cursed him on general principles, nevertheless. And then Hilliard was again in demand; there was a flood of incoherent questioning, and he was giving details, answering queries, volunteering information which might never have been asked, describing Neuilly, the hospital, the surgeons, the nurses, the wholly indescribable atmosphere of France in wartime. He was strengthening his position, phrase by phrase; his insouciance redoubled; he had laid a rock foundation never to be successfully assailed. There came an abrupt pause; Miss Durant rose and came to him, and he was on his feet to meet her.

"Thank you," she said, giving him her hands. His heart missed a beat; his blood ran cold. "Thank you. If you can . . . I wish you'd talk to me again before you go . . . alone . . . I wish it very much. You've made me . . . at least, I can be glad you were there . . . to help him, but I want to know so much more . . . so infinitely much more . . ."

(Continued next week)

Hundreds of colored girls and women have been cared for within the past three or four years at the Salvation Army maternity home for the colored, in Cincinnati, O.

Real Poetry.

In Norman Macleod's early days in Glasgow, he says in his memoirs, a poet and local celebrity named Dugald M— was frequently ridiculed by the other young men for his bombastic productions and his self-importance. Once at a public dinner a toast was proposed, coupled with the name of Dugald M—, in terms disparaging to the poetical art. Whereupon Dugald arose in defense. "I will tell you, gentlemen," he shouted, "what poetry is! Poetry is the language of the tempest when it roars through the crashing forest. The waves of the ocean tossing their foaming crests under the lash of the hurricane—they, sir, speak in poetry. Poetry, sir, poetry was the voice in which the Almighty thundered through the awful peaks of Sinai; and I myself, sir, have published five volumes of poetry, and the last, in its third edition, can be had for the price of five shillings and sixpence."—Youth's Companion.

Hats Made of China.

Ta-jong, the wisest monarch who ever governed Korea, worked on more ingenious lines than those followed by Japanese rulers of today. When Ta-jong came to the throne his subjects were the most quarrelsome of Oriental races, and the number of deaths caused daily by sudden brawls had reached alarming proportions. It

was, therefore, decreed that no adult male should appear in public without a china hat in the shape of an inverted flower pot. Hard fighting was impossible in such fragile headgear, the removal of which in any public place rendered the culprit liable to a dose of the bastinado for the first offense and decapitation for the second. Within a brief space brawling ceased almost entirely, and Ta-jong issued another decree congratulating his subjects on their peaceful behavior. The Koreans still wear hats of this shape, made of straw instead of china.

As to Color Blindness.

It is a rather common belief that the man who fails to pass the test for color blindness during an examination for employment on a railroad, is one who mistakes red for green, or green for red. The trouble is that he cannot distinguish any difference between the two. Thus, while a red postage stamp lying on a green tablecloth would be perfectly obvious from a considerable distance to a person with normal sight, owing to the contrast in color, it would be hardly visible to the color blind.

There are various degrees of color blindness, and while the majority of persons can recognize six or seven colors in a rainbow, others can see only five or less. Persons who can see but two distinct colors are dangerously color blind. A good test of your eyesight is to endeavor to match wools.

Millinery Sale!

10 Days Only, Beginning May 1

Our Big Reduction Sale begins next Saturday, May 1. Every hat in our stock going at a reduction. We went into the city this week to buy a few hats. We got excited by the beauty, styles and exquisiteness of the hats displayed and bought too many. We fear we are overstocked. So we have this Big Sale of up-to-the-minute styles in mid-season and all season millinery. Don't lose any time. Come at once to get your choice. We certainly have a beautiful and complete line of New Hats to select from at a price surprisingly low. Large picture hats in dainty moline and transparent material of latest fashion. White rose and pekin blue, titian brown, in fact all colors. Also a nice line of tailored street hats for women. This sale is for 10 days only. Come at once. We don't keep them. We sell hats and sell them right.

MRS. LAURA JONES

Phone 164

Berea, Ky.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

Miss Mollie Groves is visiting at the home of her nephew, Prof. Groves. She has been teaching in Asheville, N. C., and is enroute to her home in Ohio.

Secretary and Mrs. M. E. Vaughn and son left Wednesday for Atlantic City where they will spend a week. Mrs. Anna Cowley has been called to California on account of the death of her sister.

Mrs. Pat Kearns and daughter, Emmaleen, of Winchester, came Saturday to see her sister and aunt, Miss Laura Duncan, who is slowly improving from an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. James T. Gilkey and little daughter, Elizabeth Jeanette, of Winchester, spent the week-end with her aunt, Miss Ethel Duncan. Robert Duncan, of Paint Lick, spent Sunday with home folks.

Wm. Horte, of Paint Lick, who has been sick so long in Robinson Hospital, is slowly improving. J. H. Jackson left Tuesday morning for a two weeks trip in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. R. Goudey and daughter, of Brookline, Mass., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Goudey for a few days. They expect to return to their home the last of this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Harlan Dudley and young son left Saturday evening for Oberlin, O. where Mrs. Dudley will spend the summer visiting her parents and friends. The doctor, after a short visit there, will go on to Clifton Springs Sanitarium in New York where he will spend about a month in study and research. He has been particularly interested in X-ray work.

Miss Mayme Black, of Richmond, spent Tuesday with her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Jackson.

Mr. D. W. Webb, whose work is in Letcher county, is having a week's vacation with his family on Jackson street.

Mrs. Rose Muncy, of Ravenna, is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. A. Muncy, on Railroad street.

Miss Martha Gary, who has been nursing in Ohio for the past five weeks, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Jarvis, and is quite sick with asthma.

Dr. Baker of the Robinson Hospital, is going to move to his property on Boone street.

Miss Geneva Horner of Cincinnati, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. E. Vogel, left Tuesday for Chicago.

Mrs. S. T. McGuire, who has been suffering from a nervous collapse, is improving, and is able to be out.

Mrs. W. G. Smith, of Irvine, was with her mother, Mrs. J. W. Fowler, last Sunday, also her daughter, Thelma, who is here in school.

Mrs. J. B. Jackson entertained Miss Hazel Conwell and her friend, Miss Wallace, of Casper, Wyoming, to dinner Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cochran moved to the Hildard property on Center street last week.

Miss Helen Fairchild was visiting over Sunday with friends in Richmond.

Mrs. A. J. Smith has returned to Berea after a visit with relatives in Arkansas and other places.

W. H. Harrison, county agent of Powell county spent Sunday in Berea with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lakes are the happy parents of a little daughter, Blanche Anella, who made her arrival April 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Scrivner, of Irvine, were visiting Mr. Ernest Bender and family at the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard, of Wallacetown, were week-end guests of Mr. J. T. Harrison and family.

While driving into Berea last week Miss Florence Estridge's horse became frightened and ran away throwing her out of the buggy. She was not seriously hurt, though she was bruised about the head and face and shaken up quite a bit.

Miss Lou Robinson and Miss Georgia Stewart, formerly of the Robinson Hospital, but now of the hospital at Hazard, are spending their vacation in Berea, visiting relatives and friends. They expect to leave Thursday.

Mrs. Dave Jackson is quite ill at her home on Chestnut street.

Little Geneva Jackson is recovering nicely from a rather severe case of scarlet fever.

Frick Herndon, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital about a week ago, is able to be out on the streets again looking quite well and happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt and daughter Helen will arrive in Berea Saturday, coming through from Cleveland by auto. Prof. Hunt will be here to attend the Educational Conference and Mrs. Hunt will remain several weeks visiting with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Dunn, of Whites Station, were visiting in Berea Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Scott T. McGuire and son are visiting her sister and family in Richmond this week.

Mrs. Ella M. Burns is visiting in Cleveland, O.

Mrs. May Richardson, of Chicago, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph P. Roberts.

Mrs. Alice Jones Emery, of Cleveland, O., is visiting at the home of her cousin, Mrs. B. W. Hart, on Dixie Highway. She is meeting some of her old-time Oberlin friends now associated with Berea. For many years Mrs. Emery and her husband have had a deep interest in the work here, and have given such assistance as they might in making friends for Berea in Pittsburgh, Pa., where their home has been.

The Woman's Club met in the Log House Wednesday with Mrs. Groves and Mrs. Lehman as hostesses. Mrs. Hanson was elected as delegate to the State Convention of Woman's Clubs to be held in Madisonville beginning May 25. Mrs. Campbell was elected as alternate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davison have been visiting in Berea during the past week. He has accepted a position in the Hudson School, Y. M. C. A., in Detroit, and will soon take up his work there.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

On last Monday night the pupils of the graded school assisted by their teachers and under the direction of Mrs. G. E. King rendered a musical program in the College Chapel. Mrs. Shutt and Miss Hart were the accompanists.

Part one of the program was a pageant of the seasons. Mrs. Campbell and the fourth grade took the part of autumn; Miss Fairchild and the second grade, winter; Mrs. Clark and the first grade, spring; and Miss DeFord and the third grade, summer. The costumes were most appropriate to the season represented.

The second part, a cantata, was rendered by the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. The program throughout was most interesting and the singers acquitted themselves very creditably.

The director is to be congratulated on the success of the evening. No further argument is needed on the value of music in the public school. It will be a mistake not to provide for this branch next year.

WOMAN'S CLUB ENTERTAINS

The Woman's Club most delightfully entertained their husbands to a social held in the Girls' Gymnasium on the Academy Campus last Saturday night. A large number were present and all thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. Many games and contests were held and heartily engaged in by all. We cannot mention the names of all the winners, as this galaxy of great men and women is too long for the space allotted to this report.

After the contests were over, the crowd was highly entertained by an exhibition of ventriloquism and mesmerism by Professor Dix. It was no joke. The professor was there with the real goods. The man in his hat spoke as well as usual. His imitation of sawing a board and of jingling sleighbells was up to the best. And when it came to mesmerism, he even convinced the "doubting Thomas."

Then came the refreshments of ice cream and cake. In this feature the women proved themselves to be bountiful providers.

CARD OF THANKS

We want to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness shown us during the illness and death of Frank Burdette.

Mrs. Frank Burdette and Relatives

Oil on River Aflame.

Lorain, O.—Thick fiver, coated with escaping oil, was in flames for several hours and two fire departments were called out to fight the blaze. The river was ignited apparently from a lighted match thrown into the stream. Several small boats were burned in the blaze, which was 400 feet long and 40 feet high.

DEPSOTONE

FOR YOU

when you need a good feeling—
—a general strengthening.
Maybe today; maybe tomorrow.

Let those trustworthy little
Pepsotone Tablets talk sympathetically to your stomach and liver. They are real aids to digestion and constipation. They'll restore the energy you need for the hard winter period.

You'll be surprised to see how Pepsotone will rebuild you and revive those listless spirits.

Twenty-five cents at your druggist's.

Jay's Pepsotone Company
Huntington, W. Va.

WELCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Berea, Kentucky

GEORGE P. FORD IS THE VICTIM OF SEAPLANE ACCIDENT

George P. Ford, son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ford, of Berea, was killed in a seaplane accident which occurred at the air naval station at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday, April 28th. He was buried in Forest Lawn cemetery there. The cause of the accident in which the plane fell from a height of 300 feet into Chesapeake Bay is unknown, tho it is expected that when his pilot, Lieutenant George T. Enos, has sufficiently recovered to talk he will be able to explain it.

Young Ford was given a military funeral. The service was held at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly. A very large crowd was present and followed the procession to the cemetery. He was held in high esteem and had made an excellent record.

He was well known in Berea, having lived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Fowler for a long time, and had attended Berea College Academy, where he was held in highest regard by both faculty and students. The announcement of his death comes as a shock to all.

UNION CHURCH

A convention service will be held in Union Church next Sunday at 11:00 a. m.

The topic for Thursday at 7:30 p. m., will be "The Pearl of Great Price."

At the meeting last Thursday evening it was decided to set the new church building to face the corner and to consult an architect as to plan.

A most impressive communion service was held last Sunday morning, following a splendid sermon by Dr. Hutchins on "The Man Greater than the Difficulty."

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

This is closing week for the Public School. Four public events are staged for this week. Some details will be given next week of this week's program.

Bro. Taylor, evangelist, and his singer, Miss Warriner, led chapel exercises last Friday morning.

Last Saturday, Dr. Wm. G. Best was elected to succeed himself as trustee of Berea Public School.

METHODIST CHURCH

District Superintendent, Dr. J. M. Littlerell preached a sermon last Sunday morning on "Paying Our Vows to God." After the sermon, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. There was no night service on account of the meeting at the Christian Church.

Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock, a sermon appropriate for Mother's Day will be held. Sermon topic: "Christ's Tribute to Motherhood." Come to church Sunday. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

The Sunday-school attendance last Sunday did not come up to what we were expecting on "Go-to-Sunday-school Day," but in spite of the bad weather there was an average attendance.

After Sunday-school, the Official Board discussed the question of a pastor for next year. It was unanimously voted that the Rev. C. E. Vogel continue the work which he has so faithfully performed. His many friends will be glad to welcome him back.

The prayer meetings continue to be helpful and interesting. Isaiah 1: 18.

Epworth League topic for next Sunday, "Tributes to Mother."

The W. F. M. S. meets at the church, Friday, May 7, at 2 o'clock, for the regular business meeting. After this meeting a missionary program will be given beginning at 3 o'clock. Everyone who is interested in missions is invited. If you are not interested, come and get interested.

We shall again join the members of the Christian Church next Sunday night in their revival services. Pray for a real Spirit-filled revival.

Classified Advertisements

Lost—Dr. Dudley lost his professional bag about two weeks ago. Finder please return to College Hospital.

Will rent our house furnished for four months beginning May 1st. All conveniences.

Dr. Harlan Dudley. Enquire of J. O. Lehman at The Citizen office.

Found—A sum of money on Main street on April 22. Loser may have same by proving ownership and paying for this ad. Enquire at The Citizen office.

Do You Know

The Young Fellow who works for \$25 a week and is wearing a new Winter Suit that Cost \$85?—

The Housewife who is ashamed to be seen with a Market Basket on her arm—and to carry home a Brown Paper Bundle?—

The Shopper who says—"Wrap it up" instead of—"How Much?"—

The man who thinks it is not necessary to Save and Establish a Bank Account?—

The Man who says that the Government Savings Securities—Liberty Bonds—Savings Stamps—and Treasury Savings Certificates—are too Slow, too Old Fashioned for his investment?—

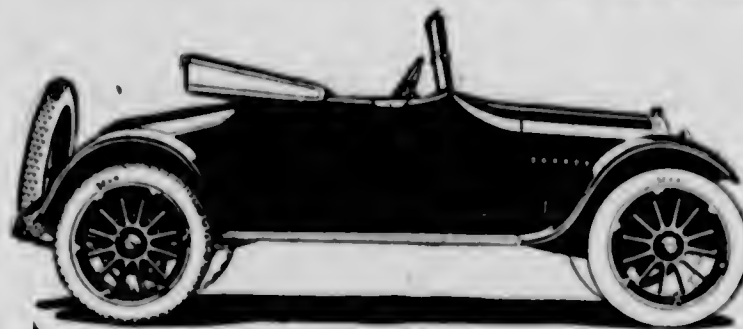
If You Do

You know pretty well what is the matter with the United States—and also you know the answer for the HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Berea National Bank



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 6.00 TO 12.00 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44 HORSEPOWER OHV OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. PORTIAC, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

A 6-foot pipe has fallen to bottom of drilled well. Will pay good price to man who can draw same out. Phone 81-4 Oscar Saylor 2W-15 p. Whites Station, Ky.

NOTICE TO STOCK OWNERS

As complaint has recently been made to me in regard to trespassing of cows, fowls, etc., on private property, such as lawns, gardens, etc., I take this means of warning the public against further offense in this way. R. J. Abney, This April 20, 1920. Town Marshal. (4W-46)

DEAN & HERNDON Real Estate Agents

We are still selling Real Estate, but it is hard to give possession of farms now as most farmers have planned their crops, but we have a few that we can still deliver, if sold. We have an exceptionally

good bargain of 284 acres on pike, two sets of improvements, fine land, in good neighborhood, near church and school. Better see us if you want something like this.

Another highly improved place, nice house and barn, about 50 acres, one-half mile off pike. Priced to sell quick.

We need more places to sell. Drop in at The Bank and list your property with us.

Herndon is just up from the flu. Was pretty sick! 'twixt me and you;

But you can "bet your life," by Hob, He's up now and back on his job. So come on now and list your land. We'll sell it this spring if we can; But if we do not place it all,

We'll find a buyer by next fall. John Dean's still doing "financial chores." He'll lend you money, or borrow yours. Call at The Bank and see him there; He'll shake your hand and treat you square.

As soon as the sun dries off the ground Herndon will resume his "rambling round."

And if a buyer alights in town, We'll "catch him" ere he hits the ground.

We'll show your land and all the rest.

And sell him what he likes the best. And if he lacks a few round wheels, We'll close up big or smaller deals, We'll shake our rags and hic and tuck.

And 'twixt us we will cough um up. So he your troubles great or small, Bring them to us and tell us all. We'll show you homes and give you choice.

And when you've bought you will rejoice.

Come on to Dean & Herndon!

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

J. M. COYLE & COMPANY

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, SHOES, HATS FURNISHINGS

Men's Suits \$20 to \$50 Shoes \$2 to \$17

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.50
Six Months	.95
Three Months	.50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

BEREA COLLEGE FIELD DAY

In spite of postponement and the rainy time great interest was shown in the field meet held on Friday of last week. The following are the results:

50 yd. Dash—Neil 5 2-5, Callahan, Miller.

High Jump—Morgan 5 ft. 2 in, Aler, Raine, Hendrix.

220 yd. Dash—Roberts 26, Nickels, Raine.

Hammer Throw—Coop, Walker, Parker.

100 yd. dash—Nickels 10.3, Raine, Richards.

Running Broad Jump—Richards 18.5, Miller, Price.

One Mile Run—Todd 4: 40.4, Graebel, Morris.

220 yd. Hurdles—Easley 29.1, Callahan, Reinhardt.

Pole Vault—Morgan 8 ft 10 in, Aler, and R. VanScyck tied.

Shot Put—Hill 35.9 ft, Parker 31.9 ft, Coop 31.7 ft.

Discus—Callahan 84 ft, Broughton 83 ft, Parker 82.2 ft.

440 yd. Dash—Roberts 53.3, Strickler, Preston.

Half Mile Run—Wells 2: 8.4, Roberts, Nash.

Two Mile Run—Todd 11: 20.2, Wells, Graebel.

THE PARABLE OF THE TELEPHONE AND THE TWO BABIES

Now after that I had dwelt in the city for a season, I looked around about me and I observed that there is a contrivance which is called a "telephone." A telephone is one of the wiles of Satan, and a delusion, and a snare for the feet of the righteous and unsuspecting.

When I had observed the uses of this instrument for a time, I said, "Yea, I will procure one. Have not I a farm in the country, and an hundred dollars in the bank, and a few chickens and nine own cow? I owe no man anything, and if my city neighbors, who have no farms, and put all their earnings into their bellies and upon their backs, and upon the heads and feet of their wives and daughters, may have a telephone, may not I? Yea verily! I will get me one, and thereby increase the range and amplitude of my voice, and the usefulness of mine ears, and I will speak to those afar off and hear them again."

And I saw the man, and I said unto him, Yea, put thou me in a telephone, that I may hear those in the far end of town and those afar off, even those in the towns round about. And he said unto me, "Pay thou me five dollars, and then once fifty a month for service and I will do as thou sayest." And I said unto him, "I understand why I should pay thee one-fifty a month, but why the five dollars? And he answered me saying, "Knowest thou not that this is war time, and that the Government requireth me to tax thee the five?" And he said, "Who getteth the five?" And he said, "I know not: the ways of the Government be exceeding strange, and no man may question them."

And I paid him the five and his hiring installed the telephone.

And I said to my soul, "It is well. Now am I even as a city man and may speak unto those afar off. When the sugar runneth low, I will call the grocer, and when the cruse is empty I will call unto him who sells oil; and I will save me many irksome steps and hard burdens. Yea, when I am sick or when my wife needeth a doctor I will even step into the hall and call him. I am content."

And after the Feast of the Passover it came to pass that my wife felt the need of a physician, and she said unto me, "My husband," and I said, "Here am I." And she said unto me, "I pray thee, send unto me a physician, for I suffer grievously."

And I went straightway to the telephone, and it was the third hour of the night, and I rang bravely. But Central answered not. Then rang I again lustily and still she slumbered and slept; and after that I had rung

OUR DONORS

Pearsons' Day Address, 1920, by President William G. Frost

Berea sets aside one day in the year to commemorate the people whose gifts have made our work possible. In order to be great, an institution must have idealists and founders to plan it; and it must have teachers and scholars and patient administrators to carry it on; and it must have students to receive and scatter its instructions; it must have some parents to encourage and support. And it must have donors who provide the large resources necessary for effective education.

Of all these five kinds of promoters the donors are perhaps the least prominent. The names of some of them are familiar because connected with buildings or funds, but the donors themselves are seldom seen on our campus. They rarely have the reward of looking at the work in progress, and we shall not realize who they are unless we take time on a day like this.

The first idealist on our campus was John G. Fee, and when he thought of a school in connection with the Union Church on the Berea Ridge he had to look afar for teachers and the money with which to pay them. That was back in the fifties and our country was a very different country from the one we



John G. Fee

know today. The North and South were sharply divided by the issue of slavery, and the public men whose names figured in the newspapers were altogether different from the public men whom we know. There was a well organized movement for the abolition of slavery. In the South that movement was quite largely suppressed. The anti-slavery Kentuckians like James G. Birney were mostly driven out of the state, and John G. Fee could not have stayed in Berea if it had not been for the protection of General Cassius M. Clay, who was a resident of this county.

Mr. Fee started to find friends and supporters among the Northern abolitionists. He went to Oberlin to find his teachers, and he went farther east to find the needed money. He told me himself of the first gift he secured. It was from Garrett Smith, one of the first rich men in our country, a man who inherited a large amount of land in Northern New York, and devoted himself very largely to doing good with his income. Garrett Smith was an abolitionist and was glad to make the acquaintance of a

even as John drove, and had consumed an hour in vain ringing, my helpmeet said unto me, "Yea, I die else thou get me a physician quickly." And I said, "I will go to the house of a neighbor even a city man, and use his telephone." And I went, and he suffered me to use his telephone for an hour, and Central answered me not. And I said, "Yea, Central sleepeth not—she is dead. Let us not disturb her. I will go on foot to the house of the doctor and compel him to return with me."

And I went, and the doctor came, and I said unto him, "Yea, I do not understand this telephone business, this five dollars, the one-fifty a month and this service. How is it?" And the doctor, who is a heathen, said, "Yea, I can explain it. Those who are employed as telephone operators are so poorly paid that they wither away and die from lack of sustenance before they can learn the business and none may survive to become efficient." And it was even so of the operator who had failed to answer me.

Now when that we had arrived at my dwelling, there had been born unto my helpmeet two babies. And I said, "Yea, it is well that I was out only two hours and that I had only one telephone, else had there been four!"

And I took an ax and smote the telephone, and when I had smitten it I paid unto the hiring of the company, forty dollars.

—Alson Baker.

Southern abolitionist. When Fee explained his plan of an anti-slavery church and school in Kentucky, Garrett Smith said: "You cannot do such a thing in a slave state." Brother Fee said: "I am going to try." Garrett Smith said: "Here is \$50.00 to help you try."

Garrett Smith subsequently gave several thousand dollars. And his daughter has been a contributor until her death in 1911.

Fee had another source of introduction among donors at the North. He had been a student at Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati. The president of that institution was a man of great force and energy, Lyman Beecher. Besides his thousands of converts and his hundreds of students, Lyman Beecher distinguished himself by bringing up a family of geniuses. His daughter, Harriet Beecher Stowe, was the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and two sons, Henry Ward and Thomas K. were preachers of world-wide fame. When Brother Fee went east to find friends, Henry Ward Beecher welcomed him at his great church in Brooklyn, and a number of families whose support was then enlisted have continued that support down to the present day.



John A. R. Rogers

Then came the period in which Rogers was the responsible promoter of Berea. He had an acquaintance among the supporters of Oberlin and among the anti-slavery people of the North. In his time Berea's work for the freedmen was prominent. The slaves had been emancipated and Berea undertook to train up teachers of their own race. It was in view of this work that Professor Rogers secured from the Freedmen's Bureau an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for the erection of Howard Hall, which is our oldest building. This was named after General Oliver O. Howard, the famous one-armed Christian general, and his friendship for Berea continued as long as he lived.



Edward Henry Fairchild

In 1868 appeared President Henry H. Fairchild. He came from Oberlin with the plans of Ladies' Hall in his pocket, and his twenty years' administration began with the erection of that great building and was crowned by the erection of the chapel, afterwards burned, and Lincoln Hall.

President Fairchild was assisted in raising money by his sons, Charles T. Fairchild and Eugene F. Fairchild, and we have still some of their old subscription books which give the names and signatures of early donors.

The erection of Ladies' Hall was an undertaking which at once gave distinction to Berea. That it should plan and expect such a building was the sign of courage and faith. The story is told of the surveyor who laid out the line of railroad through this place. From some point south of Richmond he was looking through

his glasses to spy out the line and suddenly discovered Ladies' Hall. It is said that he dropped his notebook in surprise with the exclamation: "Good Heavens! whoever put up such a building as that in this far-off wilderness must have had faith."

What must we think of the men who at a great distance give their money towards the erection of that building and the establishing of a school in this far off region which they could never hope to see?

The Berea people put down large subscriptions themselves. President Fairchild subscribed \$150.00, Samuel Hanson, John G. Fee, Father Rogers, each \$125.00, George Candee, another local trustee, \$200.00, and John Hanson in work and material \$1000.00. Other Berea names were Prof. H. F. Clark, \$75.00, A. B. Pratt, treasurer, \$100.00, and Wm. H. Robe \$50.00.

Next, friends were sought in Louisville, where the first subscription from the Belknap family was secured, and in Cincinnati where William Sumner gave \$1,000.00; in Mansfield, O., where Matthias Day gave \$1,000.00. In Pittsburgh where William Thaw gave \$1,000.00. In New York City where Darwin R. James gave \$1,000.00, and in Morristown, N. J., where the Graves family began their generous donations which finally amounted to more than \$40,-

000.00. All of these people became permanent friends and supporters. A little later Marshall Crano was discovered at Dalton, Mass., and he and his family were chief contributors for the wooden chapel which once stood near the site of our present library.

Three other great financial movements marked the administration of President Fairchild. One was the raising of the Stone endowment. Mrs. Valeria G. Stone of Malden, Mass., left a large fortune to education. She made bequests to Oberlin and other schools and she left \$10,000.00 to Berea College on the condition that \$10,000.00 should be added so as to secure an endowment of \$50,000.00. I have here the subscrip-

tion book with the names of the persons who paid that \$40,000.00. In 1878 Chas. F. Dyke, of Crystal Lake, Ill., and his uncle, C. F. Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., founded the Dyke and Hammond Fund of some \$30,000.00 which added greatly to the stability of the Institution, a gift largely prompted by their interest in the newly emancipated colored people.

And the last great financial advance of President Fairchild was the erection of Lincoln Hall. He secured the interest of Roswell Smith, a great business man in New York City who was the founder of the Century Company. Smith at once projected a movement of significance. He said: "I will visit Berea College at its next commencement and we will have Mr. George W. Cable make the commencement address." Mr. Cable was then at the

outburst of his fame and his coming to Berea was an event mentioned in all the newspapers. Roswell Smith was here at that commencement and signaled his coming by giving the College individually and alone our magnificent Lincoln Hall.

It was my privilege to meet President Fairchild a number of times but he was not living when I finally came to Berea in 1892. Berea's donors had been losing their interest and there had been no one to set before them the real plans and possibilities of the institution. His son, Eugene Fairchild, was still here and went East with me on my first expedition. I had some of Berea's old friends to begin with and my own friends to make as I could in this new field.



William E. Barton

Two great friends and promoters assisted me in my first making of friends in Boston and New York. Berea's graduate, the Rev. William E. Barton, was then a young man beginning a pastorate in the Shawmut Congregational Church in Boston. He made me a member of his family for several weeks, secured an invitation to speak before the Congregational Club, and made me wise regarding the different avenues of influence in Boston. Having been a Harvard student, I had some acquaintance through President Eliot and other instructors there. I found Boston to contain a good many people of comfortable wealth who spent a good portion of their time in investigating and promoting various good causes. Mr. Wood, the leading man of Barton's church, at once became my friend. The Misses Mason already knew Berea and gave me important introductions among the Episcopalians of that city. We soon made the acquaintance of Miss Sarah H. Fay who has given so much money for our forest reserve, and finally Mr. Wilder, still a member of our Board of Trustees, lent his wise counsel and generous support to Berea's cause.

In New York our great promoter was Cleveland Cady. Mr. Cady was a far away cousin of my own. I simply knew there was such a man in New York City. When I spoke at the Congregational Club, he was invited to be present and sat at my right hand, and invited me to spend a fortnight at his house. Cleveland Cady was an old New Yorker, an elder in the Brick Presbyterian Church, and an architect who had given beauty and form to many of the public buildings in that city and on the campus of Yale. It was his particular gift to identify the young men who were coming into influence and power. He invited a hundred people one night to meet in his parlor and hear me speak about Berea. To preside he called Albert Shaw. Albert Shaw was then a promising young journalist and not the great editor of the Review of Reviews, whom we know today.

A few years later I was in New York seeking to find someone to speak at a Berea meeting in Boston. Mr. Cady said, "I know your man. He is a Harvard graduate and a bright and vigorous speaker, just coming into public attention. He belongs to a good New York family and everybody likes him. Just now he is Police Commissioner. His name is Theodore Roosevelt." I went out to Oyster Bay, not then famous, and engaged Mr. Roosevelt to speak in the interests of Berea College in Boston. He gave a good speech and from that time until his death was always ready to write a letter or make a speech for Berea. He personally contributed several hundred dollars.

In the same way Mr. Cady a few years later identified another coming President. We were arranging for a Berea meeting at the Brick Church and he said: "I know a man whom New York people would like to hear. He has been writing some very interesting magazine articles. He is a professor of history at Princeton. His name is Woodrow Wilson." Professor Woodrow Wilson came to New York, spent the day at Cady's house and spoke on Berea at night in the Brick Church. He did the same thing later when he was Governor, and again in Washington since he has been President.

My chief helper in finding friends for Berea has been Prof. H. M. Pennington, a graduate of Brown University and Andover Theological Seminary, who has made some of our first

friends in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Chicago.

My first effort was to find 100 people who would give \$100.00 a year so that we might have a reliable income of \$10,000.00 in addition to our small interest returns and student fees.

The first new building of this administration was the Model House which stands opposite the Chapel, and the next, Science Hall.



D. K. Pearsons

Four distinct financial efforts have marked my years at Berea. There was the first Pearsons endowment campaign, beginning in 1895. Dr. Pearsons promised that whenever Berea would raise \$150,000.00 for an additional endowment he would add \$50,000.00 to it. And when this effort found its way to success in 1898, he immediately repeated his offer and we entered upon the second Pearsons endowment campaign, which only took a year. This is Dr. Pearsons' birthday and every year or two we mean to tell the story of his life. We told it last year so shall pass it by this morning, but he gave \$50,000.00 for the first endowment, \$50,000.00 for the second, \$25,000 for Pearsons' Hall, \$100,000 for the Pearsons-Kennedy Endowment, and \$50,000.00 for water works. And the man was greater than all his gifts.

Following the Pearsons endowment campaign, in 1904 came the effort to raise \$400,000 for the colored people when they were excluded from Berea by a state law. We had to be raising this money at the same time when we were raising large sums for current expenses, and for our new buildings, and so these years were the most strenuous, and marked the first indications of physical breakdown in Mrs. Frost and myself. It was Andrew Carnegie who pulled us through that struggle and gave me the largest single contribution I ever received. Over that \$200,000 check, Mrs. Frost and I held a memorable praise service in our room at the hotel all by ourselves! When that movement was finished we took a long rest, spending eight months in England.

The last movement has been for an Efficiency Fund of \$1,000,000.00, mainly for new buildings, including the chimneys for this noble Stokes Chapel and James Hall, entered upon in 1914 and brought to completion in January, 1917.

We shall not attempt to mention all our greatest donors; we can only mention them in groups. But we can and must speak something of our admiration, our gratitude, our praise.

Let me remind you all of two things:

In the first place, despite all the means that Berea College has accumulated, our work is so great that we are still dependent upon these gifts month by month. More than 1,200 different people have made donations to Berea during the last year.

And in the second place, the Berea donors give only for the highest, the most patriotic and religious motives. Many gifts are made simply to win the gratitude or admiration of fellow townsmen, or to "boom" ones own city, or to help in the rivalry between one religious denomination and another. But the gifts to Berea come only from the highest motives.

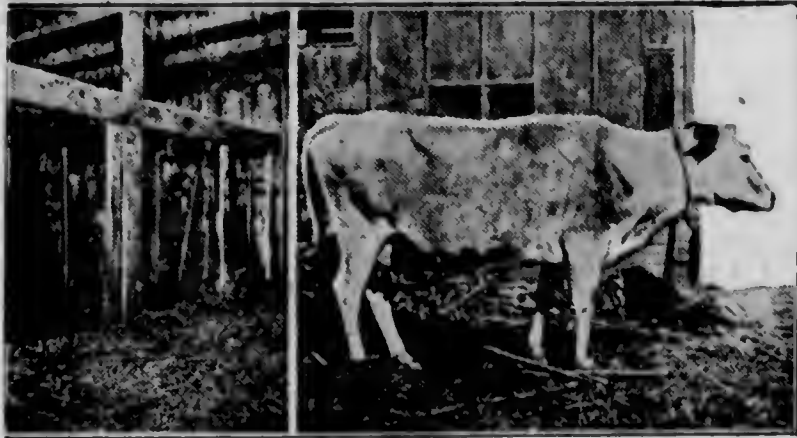
FRANK BURDETTE

Frank Burdette passed away Saturday, May 1, after a few weeks' sickness of pneumonia and other complications. He had over-exerted himself in putting in the crop on his farm north of Berea and was not able to throw off the attack of illness.

Frank was widely known and highly respected by the entire community. He was a Christian, having joined the church when a young boy. He leaves a wife and one daughter, nine years old; his mother, Mrs. Mary Burdette, besides several brothers and sisters.

The funeral was held at the Glades church Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. C. A. VanWinkle. The family have the sympathy of the entire community.

TUBERCULOSIS IS MOST HARMFUL OF ALL DISEASES OF COUNTRY'S DAIRY CATTLE



The Sort of Stable and Cow Yard Condemned by Dairy Experts—Note the Unclean Walls, Ceiling, Floor and Cow.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The production of milk carries with it big responsibilities.

The health and happiness of the users are promoted or imperiled according as the product is clean or unclean. Because of the increasing importance of safeguarding the nation's milk supply, the U. S. department of agriculture has prepared an illustrated bulletin entitled, "Production of Clean Milk," containing in its 24 pages the essentials relating to this important subject, told in simple language.

For ordinary purposes "clean milk" is understood to mean milk of good flavor from healthy cows, that is free from dirt and contains only a small number of bacteria, none of which are harmful. All milk contains some bacteria, which are single-celled plants so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye. The number of bacteria in milk depends first on the number if the udder of the cow; second, on the amount of contamination from outside sources; and third, on the rapidity of bacterial growth. The latter factor is governed by the temperature of the milk.

Tuberculosis, the bulletin points out is probably the most widespread cattle disease that can make milk dangerous. Dairy cows, particularly, when the udder is affected, may transmit this disease to human beings, especially children. Other diseases which can be carried by milk include diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and septicaemia. Great care should be taken to have only healthy people who are scrupulously clean handle milk.

Watch All Water Supplies.

All water on the farm, including that which the cattle drink, should be above suspicion as to its purity. This also applies to the water with which the utensils are washed. Disease may be spread from farm to farm and to the milk if care is not taken in disposing of waste from human beings and domestic animals. It cannot be emphasized too often that disease-producing bacteria are commonly carried from such sources by flies, rats, birds, etc. or they may be washed into the water supply. For this reason stable manure and privy deposits should be properly disposed of. Attention is called to other bulletins dealing especially with this subject.

The general situation with respect to the sources of bacteria in milk and the necessary remedies are summarized in the bulletin as follows:

Source of trouble.	Remedy.
Body of the cow.	Clean cows. Small-top milking pails.
Unclean utensils.	Thorough washing and sterilization.
Growth of bacteria.	Prompt cooling and storage at low temperatures.

Groom the Cow.

Far more reason exists for the daily grooming of a cow than of a horse. Cows in pasture usually keep cleaner than when in the barn, but while appearing clean they may be very dirty and so may need brushing before each milking. After grooming and before milking, the udders, flanks and bellies of the cows should be carefully wiped with a clean, damp cloth to remove any dust or loose hair.

Most of the dirt in milk falls from the body of the cow at milking time, hence the value of a partly covered pail. In nearly every case where a pail with a small opening is used there is less sediment in the milk. The best way to make sure that the utensils which one uses in handling milk do not contain dirt is first to rinse them in cold or lukewarm water, then wash them thoroughly, until clean with hot water and an alkali washing powder, using a stiff brush. Avoid lard, and greasy soaps or soap powders. After washing, the utensils should be steamed, in order to sterilize them.

Steam for sterilizing dairy utensils is available for even the smallest dairies by means of a simple steam sterilizer. However, a steam boiler furnishes the best source of steam. It can be connected with a sterilizing oven built of concrete, brick, stone tile or metal. The utensils should be placed in the oven and kept at a sterilizing temperature for at least 15 minutes. A roll in the bottom of the oven should furnish enough steam to dry the utensils also. The temperature should be at least 205 degrees Fahrenheit. To make sure that this is attained it is advisable to use a thermometer.

Cool Milk Promptly.

Generally the large number of bacteria found in market milk when it reaches the consumer is due largely to their multiplication made possible by the relatively high temperature of the milk. At a certain creamery, milk received in the morning consisted of the previous night's milk and the

fresh morning's milk, which were kept separate. During six months, 478 samples of morning's milk showed an average bacterial count of 800,020, while 360 samples of milk which had been held over night on the farms had an average content of 2,406,357 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The lesson from this is that milk or cream must be cooled promptly to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower if rapid bacterial growth is to be prevented. The best and quickest way is to use a surface cooler with the coldest available water, and then set the cans in a well insulated tank of ice water, the temperature of which is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Cream sours more slowly than milk; and thick cream sours more slowly than thin cream. Ordinarily, therefore, milk should be separated to produce cream testing from 30 to 35 per cent butterfat.

Cleanliness Counts in Stable.

A factor having an indirect but important bearing upon the production of milk is the character of the stable. Whenever possible it should be on high ground with good natural drainage. Poultry houses, toilets, hog sheds, manure piles, or other polluting surroundings should be at a distance from the cow stable. The latter should have a floor that is non-absorbent and easily cleaned; and smooth walls kept free from cobwebs and dust. Four square feet of glass is the desirable amount of window space per cow, and at least 500 cubic feet of air should be provided for each animal.

The building where the milk is handled should be so placed as to be free from dust and stable odors, and should be divided into two compartments, one for handling the milk and the other for washing the utensils. The room should be smooth-walled, clean, and well ventilated. All milk utensils should be of durable, smooth, non-absorbent material. Wooden utensils are hard to sterilize, and are not used in the best equipped dairies.

After the cows are prepared for milking, each milker should wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water and put on a pair of clean overalls and a jumper, or wear a suit, white if possible, which is used for no other purpose. Milking should be done only with dry hands. After the milk is taken to the milk house it should be weighed, strained, and cooled at once. Bottled milk may be kept cool during transportation by the use of cracked ice placed in the crates.

Copies of this bulletin, "The Production of Clean Milk," may be had by addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WEATHER AFFECTS MARKETS

Sometimes Demoralizes Conditions by Interfering With Delivery—Prices May Vary.

Weather conditions affect the consuming markets in the large cities somewhat differently from the markets to producing sections, and the two sets of markets do not always move in agreement. The weather sometimes stimulates the demand for certain products and sometimes demoralizes conditions by interfering with delivery or by injuring the quality of much of the stock, say market experts, United States department of agriculture.

In the producing sections rainy or cold weather or extreme heat may interfere with gathering the crop or may threaten its destruction, thus causing a temporary advance in price; or it may hasten the maturity unexpectedly and thus cause a sudden increase in supplies at the shipping stations. Under such conditions prices may vary at shipping points independently of the consuming markets. An advance or decline in price may be carried further in a shipping section than in the consuming market.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Give the hogs fresh water to drink.

Watch the feet of the colt. As they grow the horse will be valuable or not.

Pregnant beef cows will eat 30 to 40 pounds of silage per head daily plus some hay.

At present there is no satisfactory treatment for hog cholera when once it has broken out.

In figuring barn room required for mature beef cattle allow about 25 square feet per head.

BREED HEIFERS FOR JUNIORS

Animals Are Relatively Easy to Handle and Young Owner Gains Experience in Handling.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many junior dairy clubs favor the maintenance of bred heifers by their members, because these animals are relatively easy to handle while their young owner gains experience in feeding and caring for the young female before they calve. Subsequently he learns how to handle the calf, which constantly is increasing in value. Where mature cows are distributed among the junior dairy club members more risk is involved, as many of the youngsters are not experienced sufficiently to handle them properly.

The advantage of distributing calves among the next generation of stock breeders, according to specialists, is the low initial cost of the animal and



Club Members Exhibiting Their Calves.

the fact that its keeping involves less expense and care on the part of the attendant. On the other hand, it requires three years to complete the project. This may be considered undesirable, as interest of the club members will likely become lessened. In both the case of the bred heifer and the calf it is difficult to select the best animals which will prove to be profitable producers, while in the case of the cow, she demonstrates her worth if proper records of production and expenses are kept. The junior dairy club work develops potential breeders who will mature from raisers of a single heifer or calf into full-grown owners of extensive and quality herds.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.90@1.91, No. 2 yellow \$1.81@1.82, No. 3 yellow \$1.81@1.81½, No. 2 mixed \$1.81@1.81½, No. 3 mixed \$1.80@1.81, white ear \$1.80@1.82.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$35@43, clover mixed \$30@42.50, clover \$38@42.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.11½@1.13, No. 3 white \$1.11@1.11½, No. 2 mixed \$1.10½@1.11½, No. 3 mixed \$1.09½@1.10½.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 60½¢, firsts 61½¢, seconds 63½¢, fancy dairy 60¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 41¢, firsts 40¢, ordinary firsts 38¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over 35¢, fall chickens, 2 lbs and under, 35¢; fowls, 1½ lbs and over 35¢, under 1½ lbs 35¢, roosters 21¢.

Livestock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$11.50@13.50, fair to good \$10@11.50, common to fair \$7@10; heifers, good to choice \$12@13.75, fair to good \$8@12, common to fair \$6@9, runners \$4.50@5.50, stock steers \$7.50@11, stock heifers \$6.50@8.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$13@15.50, fair to good \$11@13, common and large \$8@10.

Sheep—Good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$9@12, common 55¢@8, sheared sheep \$10@10; lambs, good to choice \$19@20, fair to good \$18@19.

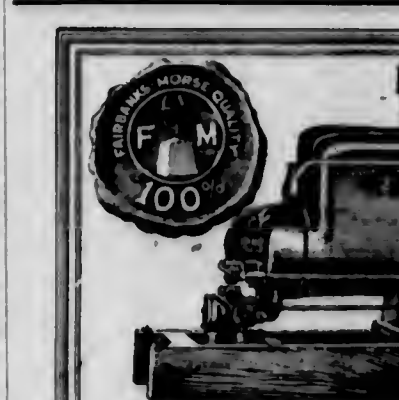
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15@15.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$16, medium \$16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8@12, light sows \$16, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@15.50.

When Checked.

A checked career generally leads to stripes.—Cartoons Magazine.

Dogs Poorer Spies Than Foxes.

The fact that foxes make cleverer spies than dogs was discovered centuries ago by the Japanese. For generations they trained foxes to help them in their civil war. Their cleverness is best shown when the fox is working with his master when the latter is spying. This is the kind of thing these trained foxes will do. When a spy, for example, comes to a cliff he cannot climb he puts the end of a rope in the mouth of the fox and the animal finds its way up the cliff where no human being could get unaided. When it reaches the top it goes



The "Z" Lives a Long and Useful Life

"Z" Engine endurance is proverbial—it's a lifetime engine. That's because every part liable to wear is case hardened. Push rod rollers—valve stems and cams—contact parts throughout—are made immensely hard by heat treating. They will not wear—nor will they break.

The "Z" has an extra large crankshaft. Not one has ever broken. All "Z" bearings are die cast and removable. Every "Z" part so carefully made that it is absolutely interchangeable. Ample lubrication—positive—well-balanced, correct mechanical design—help make the "Z" the "lifetime" farm engine. On the job—dependable—powerful—always.

Other "Z" features are: Runs on kerosene; coal oil, tops, as well as gasoline; built-in Bosch high tension oscillating magnetos; more than rated power; every part interchangeable; clean-cut, efficient design.

Factory Prices:

1½ H. P.	\$ 75.00
3 H. P.	125.00
6 H. P.	200.00

FREIGHT EXTRA

WELCH'S DEPT. STORE
Berea, Kentucky

MILK RECORD IS EXCELLENT

Shipment Made From Los Angeles to Chicago Found Sweet Eighteen Days Afterward.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a bottle of cream shipped from Los Angeles to the national dairy show at Chicago, was opened and tested 18 days after it had left the cow, it was pronounced in perfect condition by those who examined it. Other samples of milk and cream entered in the national milk and cream contest and examined 15 to 18 days after production were also found to be sweet.

Because of the number of bacteria present, ordinary milk will not remain wholesome for such a long time, even if kept cold. The milk and cream which made such long keeping records were produced under very sanitary conditions, and every precaution was taken to keep them clean and to keep the bacteria count low. Furthermore, the milk was cooled to a low temperature immediately after it was drawn, and held there. The success attained in producing milk of such long-keeping qualities and low bacterial count is due in a large measure to the educational value of the local milk and cream contests which have been especially popular in cities of the Pacific coast states.

The bottles of milk, which were placed in boxes, and surrounded with crushed ice, were kept at a temperature from 32 degrees to 34 degrees F. at all times. The boxes were shipped in baggage cars to Chicago, and most of them were not re-loaded along the route. An inspection of the samples on arrival at Chicago showed that of the various methods of packing, the insulated box filled with crushed ice was the most effective. The bottles of milk in these boxes were entirely surrounded by the ice, which was packed in as tightly as possible. One or two samples packed in ice and sawdust arrived in a spoiled condition, due to the fact that a low enough temperature had not been maintained. The ice in the insulated boxes lasted well, and one box from Portland, Oregon, which was tested at Minneapolis on Tuesday did not arrive in Chicago until the following Saturday, but was still in good condition.

When milk is produced and handled under the right conditions it can be shipped to almost any point in the United States, or to foreign countries, and arrive in good condition. At present considerable quantities are being shipped to Panama, and are used on ocean liners plying between this country and Europe.

Italy Turning to Water Power.

The generation of electrical energy by means of water power is a rapidly expanding industry in Venice. The difficulty in which Italy found itself as a result of war in obtaining sufficient supplies of coal has emphasized the necessity for a maximum utilization of hydraulic resources. Steps are now being taken to extend the use of electricity in agriculture, drainage, irrigation, traction and canal excavation.

When Checked.

A checked career generally leads to stripes.—Cartoons Magazine.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

PURCHASE OF READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

Overalls should fit the shoes upon which they are worn.

Hosiery

Buy hosiery of the best wearing quality the allowance permits, of proper size (many buy too short a length), and of sufficient number to admit of daily changes, in order to save strain of wear. Find standard makes, the colors of which will not fade or crack, and which have good wearing quality.

Knitted Underwear

Knitted underwear, in cotton, wool or silk, is to be had in one or two-piece suits. The one-piece suit is to be recommended as less bulky. The choice of fiber depends upon one's idea of comfort and of necessity of economy. The kind of garment may be left to individual taste, as the expense is about the same for one or two-piece garments. Silk and wool approximate each other more in price; cotton, which is much less expensive, is to be recommended for economy in frequent laundering.

Corsets

Corsets should be bought where attention is given to careful fitting, unless one can afford to have them made to order. They should be soft and pliable, admitting free movement of the body, and comfort whether standing or sitting. Few bones are necessary for slight figures, heavier boning but not too stiff, for stout figures.

Shoes and Slippers

Individual taste and comfort must guide the buyer of shoes in making her purchases. Do not try to economize foolishly in this direction. Choose slippers in which intelligence directs in fitting of the foot. Find the style of the shoe that, for constant wear, gives the most comfort (which style need not make the foot look ugly), and stick to that type, with its variations for dress occasions or for service. Wear a broad toe if that fits the foot; high heels are not desirable for regular wear. Do not wear anything that is uncomfortable. You can obey this rule and still clothe the foot in good-looking shoes. Have an extra pair to change about for daily use; this rests the foot and prolongs the life of the shoes. Keep shoe-trees within the shoes when not in use; this adds to their length of service.

Handbags

Handbags for every day use should be of good leather, well lined, containing purse and other suitable fittings. They should be of convenient size, with handle through which one can slip her arm and hold the bag securely. The catch should be strong and not easily opened. The colors of the bag, if other than black, should harmonize with the costume.

Umbrellas

Silk umbrellas do not give good service for school or business use. There are various other coverings of cotton mixtures which are not unattractive, but are serviceable; union is the least expensive, gloria a better grade, but slightly more expensive. Silk is more expensive but is more attractive, less bulky and can be had in colors; dark blue, red or purple, which brightens a dull or rainy day. Natural wood handles well finished are the most pleasing and satisfactory. A colored silk umbrella is more attractive if but one can be afforded for both sun and rain.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 16

VICTORY UNDER SAMUEL.

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 7:3-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Prepare your hearts
unto the Lord and serve him.—1 Sam. 7:3.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 4:19-23, 4:1-3.
UNIMMEDIATE TOPIC—A Boy Who Became
a Useful Man.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A Great Leader Praying.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—
Victory Through Prayer.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—
Qualifications for Leadership.

In our last lesson we saw Israel's overwhelming defeat and the capture of the ark by the Philistines. While they triumphed over Israel, they did not triumph over Israel's God. Through the presence of the ark God was working among the Philistines. Note:

1. The ark at Ashdod (5:1-6). It was placed in the heathen temple alongside of Dagon, with the expectation that the ark would be destroyed, showing that Dagon was mightier than God, but Dagon was humiliated and broken. Besides this the people were afflicted with emerods, or hemorrhoids, showing the hand of the living God upon them in judgment.

2. The ark at Gath (5:7-9). Here immediately the same dreadful disease broke out that had afflicted the Ashdodites, accompanied with great mortality. They then carried the ark to Ekron.

3. The ark at Ekron (5:10-12). At Ekron the destruction was still more awful. Many were slain and the rest were smitten with emerods so that their cry went up to heaven. The contest was decisively in favor of God. Upon the advice of the lords of the Philistines the ark was returned to Israel. This was done in such a way as to show conclusively that the hand of God was upon them in judgment.

1. Samuel Calls Israel to Repentance (7:2-4).

Some twenty years have now elapsed since Israel was humiliated by the Philistines, during which time Israel "lamented after the Lord." We know not why Samuel has not been heard from through all these years. Doubtless he continued to exercise the prophetic office during this time, but now he is appointed to the office of Judge, also. He asked the people to turn to the Lord with all their hearts, the proof of which would be:

1. To put away their idolatrous worship. This was really gross licentiousness under the guise of religion.

2. To direct their hearts unto the Lord and serve him only. He assures them that deliverance would come as soon as this was sincerely complied with.

II. Israel Assembled at Mizpah (vv. 5, 6).

This was for the purpose of confessing their sins.

1. They poured water before the Lord. This symbolized their need of cleansing and the pouring out of their hearts in penitence before the Lord.

2. They fasted and publicly confessed their sins.

III. The Philistines Attack Israel (v. 7).

The assembly of Israel at Mizpah alarmed the Philistines. They interpreted the gathering as a preparation to attack them, so they thought to frustrate Israel's attack upon them by attacking them first; or perhaps they recognized that the return of the people to the Lord meant a return to power and decided to attack them while unprepared.

IV. The Intercession of Samuel (vv. 8, 9).

The Israelites urged Samuel to pray to God for them. Instead of trusting to the ark for deliverance they now looked to God. Samuel accompanied his intercession with a burnt offering, showing that he looked for acceptance in the sacrifice of another, even Christ, through whose offering a way of access was opened into God.

V. The Victory Over the Philistines (vv. 10, 11).

This was the result of God's interposition. "The Lord thundered with a great thunder on that day and discomfited them." The men of Israel followed up this advantage to such complete victory that the Philistines did not come back to power during the days of Samuel. The Lord will fight our battles if we put our trust in him; no enemy can stand before the Almighty.

VI. A Memorial of Deliverance (vv. 12-14).

Samuel set up a stone between Mizpah and Shiloh and called it Ebenezer, which means "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Since God has interposed in our behalf and wrought deliverance for us, it is proper that a memorial be set up which will commemorate it.

Our Conduct.

"Conduct is three-fourths of life." What we have to do, as Christian men, is to bring the great principles of the gospel to bear upon our small duties, and day by day to feel that, because we say we have faith in Jesus Christ, therefore we are bound to cultivate all manner of holiness and purity.—Dr. MacLaren.

An Anchor That Holds.

If you fear, cast all your care on God; that anchor holds.—Alfred Tennyson.

PRINTING BILL IS EXCESSIVE

CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE TRYING HARD TO MAKE SOME BIG REDUCTIONS

MANY PERIODICALS CUT OFF

Expensive Plants Maintained by Various Branches of the Government May Be Discontinued—Appeals to Conserve Paper Not Heeded.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington. — The congressional joint committee on printing is doing its best to bring about some reforms in government printing. The investigations made by this committee show clearly that the federal government is an inexcusable offender so far as the excessive use of white paper and the unnecessary expenditure of money are concerned. For years the desire of nearly every activity of government to have a printing press has grown. The world war increased this desire and the result of it all is that the government printing business during the last year has simply run wild.

The joint committee on printing discovered early in its inquiry that 266 journals, magazines and periodicals were being published by various branches of the government service at a cost to the government of approximately \$2,500,000 a year. As a result of the committee's activity and the regulations adopted by it, 111 of these periodicals, which cost approximately \$1,200,000 a year, have been discontinued. The committee found 187 printing plants which were maintained in the various branches of the government service for printing and binding. In addition to that procured from the government printing office or ordered from commercial printers, the equipment of these 187 plants cost approximately \$1,000,000, and included 500 presses, 40 typesetting machines and vast quantities of other printing and binding equipment. These plants are scattered all over the United States and employ more than 800 men at an annual wage of approximately \$100,000.

Large Waste in Printed Matter.

The joint committee reported to congress the other day that a few of these field plants have been discontinued as a result of the committee's efforts to centralize as much printing as possible in the government printing office, and the committee expects that there will be a further material reduction in the number of these plants the coming year.

The inquiry disclosed a large waste in publications and other printed matter sent to members of congress by various governmental agencies. Members of congress have appealed to the committee for relief from the flood of useless printed matter that the departments are constantly pouring down on them. The committee has therefore requested the various departments to revise all their regular mailing lists at least once a year by making inquiry as to whether the publications so distributed are desired by the persons receiving them. The committee discovered that many mailing lists had not been revised for years and that consequently a large percentage of the publications being sent out are wasted.

An appeal made by the committee to the heads of the departments to co-operate in conserving print paper by suspending at least temporarily many government publications has not thus far met with a hearty response. The committee has said to congress that unless the departments themselves do take prompt steps to curtail the unnecessary printing and check the great waste of paper, an order will be issued by the committee suspending an additional number of publications. Another interesting discovery made by the committee was that many thousands of dollars have been invested by governmental agencies in mimeographs and other duplicating devices. To a considerable extent these duplicating devices have taken the place of branch printing offices which congress abolished a number of years ago.

Probe of War Expenditures.

It will soon be a year since the lower branch of congress created a committee of fifteen, ten republican representatives and five Democratic representatives, to investigate the business side of the war. During the intervening period five sub-committees, each of these composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, have traced every step the executive department took in getting the United States into the war and sustaining it after it was in. The investigation will probably go on record as the most sweeping ever made by either branch of congress. It has cost up to this time about \$2,000,000. One sub-committee was sent to Europe and other sub-committees visited various sections of the United States in search for facts.

The sub-committees are now reporting. Thus far there has not been a unanimous report from any sub-committee. In every report so far presented to the house the majority members of the committee have made one finding and the minority members another finding. It is understood that there is no likelihood of any sub-committee of the general committee or of the general committee itself making a unanimous report on any phase of the

many-sided investigation. The inevitable outcome of this will be that the public mind will be left in more or less of a confused state.

Disagrees as to Willful Waste.

Before the sub-committees began their work there was an all-around agreement to the statement that the government had spent enormous sums of money in hurrying the United States into the war. The task laid out for the sub-committees was to ascertain whether this enormous expenditure was warranted, whether there were any dishonest expenditures of government funds and whether there was an inexcusable waste of money. As the investigations of the various activities of the government went on there was confirmation of the statement that money was spent with a lavish hand. The disagreement is as to whether there was willful waste of money. The majority of each sub-committee says there was, while the minority says there was not. The majority, speaking in a general way, maintains that if business methods had been employed vast sums of money would have been saved. The minority asserts that the best business talent in the country was employed by the government, and that in order to win the war quickly it was necessary to do things in a big way and that they could not be done in a big way without spending money freely.

Persons who are not governed by partisanship will naturally regret that such an investigation took a partisan turn. As such persons view the situation, the public mind will in all probability divide along partisan lines in discussing the reports of the various sub-committees.

Air Mail to Cross Continent.

The bill appropriating money for the support of the postal establishment for the fiscal year which will begin July 1 provides for the continuation of the airplane mail service and for its further development. The postmaster general may spend not to exceed \$1,250,000 on the service during the fiscal year. This money must be used in carrying mail by air from New York city to San Francisco by way of Chicago and Omaha. The present air mail service extends from Washington to New York and from New York to Chicago.

The post office department, it is announced, will immediately begin making arrangements for the extension of the service to San Francisco. Additional airplanes will have to be purchased and a considerable number of landing stations provided before the transcontinental air route can be established. The territory adjacent to the transcontinental route will, of course, be served. While the long route has not yet been finally agreed on, it is practically certain that it will take a direct course from Chicago to Omaha, from Omaha to Denver, from Denver to Salt Lake City, and from Salt Lake City to San Francisco. The station will be so arranged as to provide for the most effective distribution.

North and South Routes Wanted.

A large number of cities lying north and south of the transcontinental route have been clamoring for the air service, but unless congress shall grant an additional appropriation it will not be possible for the post office department to provide for the collateral service. There has been a pressing demand, for instance, for a service that would extend south from Chicago through Indiana, Kentucky and down into the south as far as Memphis, and possibly on to New Orleans. There is also a demand for a collateral service that would serve Milwaukee and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The postal authorities believe that it is only a question of time until the air service will cover the country completely.

In view of the fact that up until three years ago no one was giving very serious thought to a regular air mail service, the strides that have been made are regarded as remarkable. The service between Washington and New York and between New York and Chicago for a long time has been as regular as the train service and of course much quicker.

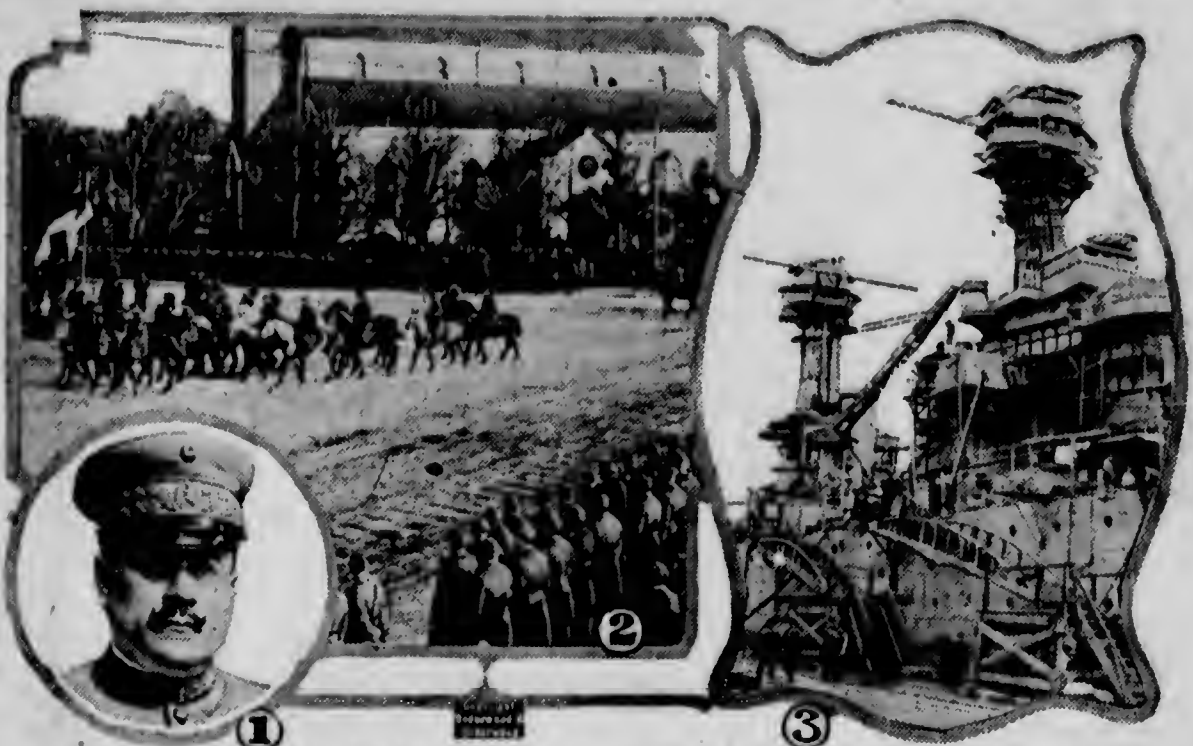
Other Features of the Bill.

The post office appropriation bill in the form in which it has finally gone to the president for his signature does not contain a great deal of new legislation. It authorizes the secretary of war, when so requested by the high-way department of any state, to turn over to the state tractors that have not been heretofore distributed. These tractors are to be used in highway construction.

The bill makes plain what is to be done whenever the office of a postmaster becomes vacant through death, resignation or removal. It provides that the postmaster general shall designate some person to act as postmaster until a regular appointment can be made by the president, and the postmaster general must notify the auditor of the post office department of the change.

Provision is made for the creation of a commission to investigate "all present and prospective methods and systems of handling, dispatching, transporting and delivering the mails, and the facilities thereof; and especially all methods and systems which relate to the handling, delivery and dispatching of the mails in the large cities of the United States." This commission must report on or before March 1, 1921. The creation of this commission is the outgrowth of complaints to the effect that the postal service is not all that it should be.

An opened to remove paper caps from milk bottles which also serves as a handle to carry a bottle has been invented.



1—New photograph of Gen. Ben Hill, right-hand man of General Obregon in the contest for the control of Mexico. 2—Scene in Mexico during celebration of second anniversary of Mexican independence. 3.—The Tennessee, largest American warship, nearing completion in Brooklyn navy yard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Turk Problem Settled So That All the Allies Are Fairly Well Satisfied.

ARMENIA LEFT FOR AMERICA

Germans Warned to Carry Out Pledges and Summoned to Conference—Peace Resolution Framed for Senate—Troops Ready to Guard Mexican Border.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was easy to predict that the allied premiers would reach an amicable settlement of their differences concerning Turkey and the pressure to be put on Germany. That was what they did, and each of the allied nations most interested seems fairly well satisfied with the results. As for the United States, it is offered the mandate for Armenia. If it declines to accept this great and expensive responsibility, President Wilson is requested to determine the boundaries of the Armenian state, and its protection is to be arranged later. Fixing the limits of Armenia will be no small job, and if Mr. Wilson undertakes it he may find his generous tendencies curbed by the strength of the Turkish nationalists. For instance, their leader, Mustapha Kemal, is in possession of Erzerum, which Mr. Wilson has considered the capital of Armenia, and no one seems inclined to try to dispossess him. The nationalists it is said, will have representatives in Paris when the treaty is delivered to the Turkish delegates.

Supposing that the British have not materially modified their imperialistic desires, they appear to have profited hugely by the Turkish settlement. They are given possession or control of Mesopotamia, Palestine, the Caucasus with the ports of Baku and Batum, the Bagdad railway, and naval control of the Dardanelles. Also Turkey is compelled to recognize the British protectorate over Egypt, which insures sole rights to the Suez canal. However, there has grown up in England a strong feeling against further expansion of the empire and a recognition of the fact that some of its most important boundaries are weakened and thrown open by the acquisition of Mesopotamia and other territory in that part of the world. It is felt that the material benefits to be derived will not nearly compensate for the added burden on the British taxpayer, for certainly a strong military establishment will have to be maintained permanently in those regions.

France, Italy and Greece were granted most of their demands in the Turkish settlement, and even Turkey itself was considered, for it retains Cilicia and has a chance to keep Erzerum.

When the supreme council came to the settlement of the dispute over the enforcement of the German treaty Premier Millerand scored a decided victory. Backed to a degree by Lloyd George, he was able to convince Premier Nitti that it was necessary to warn Germany that the allies were ready to take all measures, even to the military occupation of more German territory, to assure the carrying out of the treaty of Versailles. A stiff note was sent to Berlin saying the allies cannot even consider the German request for an army of 200,000 as long as Germany fails to meet the most important obligations imposed by the treaty, and adding the warning of forcible action. The council said, however, that it "does not seek to impose too narrow an interpretation of the treaty," and instructed Berlin to send the chiefs of the government to Spa on May 25 for an exchange of views. If the Germans then can make satisfactory explanations and propositions, the council will be willing to discuss questions that affect the internal order and economic well-being of Germany. Premier Millerand on Wednesday assured the French chamber of

deputies that the treaty would not be revised at the Spa conference, though certain alterations might be made.

The French have come around to the British and Italian view of the question of reparations and all now agree that the sum to be exacted from Germany must be fixed at the earliest possible moment. The general belief is that 200,000,000,000 marks will be decided upon as the approximate figure Germany can pay. That is the figure the Americans and British agreed upon a year ago, when the French demanded more than twice as much.

The Republican members of the senate committee on foreign relations have prepared a new peace resolution in lieu of the one passed by the house. Its principal features are:

1. It flatly repels the joint resolution passed by congress declaring war on Germany, and then adopts the language of the house resolution declaring the war ended.

2. It requests the president to open negotiations with Germany for the purpose of restoring friendly relations and commercial intercourse, although as a matter of fact trade has already been resumed.

3. It protects the claim of American nationals against Germany for damage suffered during the war, by holding up all the money accumulated by the alien property custodian or other agents of the government until such claims have been adjusted.

4. It retains for the United States all property or rights obtained under the terms of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles until a satisfactory settlement is made between the United States and Germany.

5. It repeals all war-time legislation, in the language of the house resolution.

The advocates of this method of ending the war found encouragement in a statement from P. B. Noyes, American member of the Rhineland high commission, in the course of which he said: "The big thing for the Americans with the interests of the world at heart is to ratify the treaty. It doesn't matter what sort of a peace; this is her obligation. Ratify with reservations, by treaty, by compromise or by resolution—that's immaterial now. The league and other disputes can be settled later after calm and careful deliberation. Now it is necessary—more necessary every day—that America's counsel and resources be unhampered in the present deplorable position of the world of affairs. A formal declaration of peace by the United States is the only possible cure for Europe's ills."

The Poles, partly to protect their frontier and partly to aid the Ukrainians, with whom they have formed an alliance, have been attacking the bolsheviks on a long front west of Kiev. Their advance, which was not strongly opposed, took them some fifty miles and gave them possession of a number of cities. This territory they promise to evacuate as soon as a stable government has been established in the Ukraine.

In Siberia, though the Japanese were victorious around Vladivostok and along the Ussuri railway, correspondents there assert the red troops are so numerous that they could crush their foes at any time, but are satisfied to push them steadily eastward, not wishing to give the Japanese cause for an open and extensive campaign against them. According to Colonel Hunt, a railway engineer officer who has reached Harbin after being held prisoner by the bolsheviks two months, the soviet forces are functioning in Siberia in a most efficient, business-like and orderly way. The red army, he says, is well disciplined, well officered and finely equipped, and no looting or disorders of any kind are permitted when they enter a city.

Over here in the western hemisphere our own war—the rebellion in Mexico—is progressing about as well as its most ardent friends could wish. That is, if one may believe the reports issued by the leaders of the revolution. They claim that the size of their army increases daily and that the federal district is practically surrounded. There were rumors Thursday that fighting had begun in Mexico City it

self. On the other hand the Carranza generals expressed full confidence in their ability to put down the uprising. They claimed to have defeated the rebels at Chihuahua City and driven them from that place. The administration at Washington woke up enough to send two warships down the west coast and to have the American troops at El Paso put in readiness for action in case the border were endangered by events at Juarez or elsewhere in that vicinity.

General Villa, who is in the state of Chihuahua, offered to join the rebels with his bandits provided he were permitted to execute General Escobar and any other federal officers who had to do with the execution of Felipe Angeles.

The house committee on rules has under consideration a resolution designed to lead up to impeachment proceedings against Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor. He is accused of causing the release of many alien anarchists taken for deportation, going over the heads of his superiors and practically nullifying the law. These accusations, which have been made on the floor of congress by both Republicans and Democrats, are not surprising to those who have been acquainted with Mr. Post and his tendencies.

Event of the past week were of no most importance to the several candidates for the Republican presidential nomination. Primaries or state conventions were held in New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Washington, Missouri and Idaho. The most exciting of these was in New Jersey, where General Wood and Senator Johnson were contesting for the delegation. The general came out ahead by about 1,200 votes, and the senator's campaign manager announced that a recount would be asked in Essex, Gloucester, Morris and Camden counties. There were vague charges of crooked work. The delegates at large will be Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen, pledged to support the choice of the people as shown by the primary, and E. O. Stokes and W. N. Runyon, pledged to Wood. Of the district delegates it was likely Wood would have eleven and Johnson ten, with three unpledged.

According to the political experts in Washington, the results in Ohio virtually eliminated Senator Warren O. Harding from the race for the nomination, for while he received the state's presidential preference endorsement, he failed to capture the solid delegation, and this is usually considered fatal to the chances of a favorite son. Furthermore, Harding's campaign manager, Harry M. Daugherty, was defeated for delegate at large, according to unofficial returns. Wood, it was

estimated, might have about one-fourth of the Ohio delegation.

Massachusetts delegates will give Governor Coolidge a complimentary vote and after that they will go where they are led by the big four, Senator Lodge, Speaker Gillett, Winthrop Murray Crane and Edward Thurston. Washington chose delegates pledged to Senator Poindexter. In Idaho eight unpledged delegates were chosen, led by Senator Hiram, who is for Johnson. Three of the delegates are for Wood and the others doubtful. Missouri will send two contesting sets of unpledged delegates to the convention, and so will Arkansas and North Carolina.

Not a great deal is heard just now of Herbert Hoover, but his chances as a compromise candidate are not injured by the remarkable retraction made by the Providence Journal and spread broadcast throughout the country. That paper had asserted that Hoover was really Wilson's heir and stood for the president's ideas on national and international affairs, and that he was being supported for the Republican nomination by those of the Wilson coterie who wished to see their doctrines hold on even though their party was ousted from the White House. The Journal now admits its mistake, affirms its full belief in his sincerity and declares positively his opposition to the "political, economic, industrial and international policies of the president." The fight between Hoover and Senator Johnson for the California delegation has been awaited with the greatest interest.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Jackson County News

Bond

Bond, Ky., April 28, 1929.
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to summon from our midst brother Stephen P. Johnston, who was called to his reward February 12, 1929:

Therefore, be it resolved that in Brother Johnston's death this club has lost a useful and faithful member, the community one of its best citizens, and his family a kind and loving father and husband.

Resolved, that while his presence and abilities will be greatly missed we bow in humble submission to him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, that to the bereaved widow, fatherless children, and friends and relatives we tender our heartfelt sympathies; and may He who never forsakes those who trust Him ever keep them in His care.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the record book and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The Pigeon Roost Farmers Club,
Henry H. Davis,
G. A. Settle,
George Davis,
Committee

Herd

Herd, Apr. 30.—The Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer made a flying trip to Annville one day last week.—A. G. Frost and Riley Simpson left one day last week to seek employment in Hamilton, O.—Miss Myrtle Farmer went to Privett Tuesday.—Victor Hall and Dexter Welch, of Welchburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Amyx Tuesday night of last week.—Mrs. Mary Farmer visited Mrs. Jane Hamilton, of Tyner, Wednesday.—Mrs. Lucy Witt and daughter, Florence, visited Mrs. Belle Farmer Wednesday.—Miss Jewell McGeorge and Thessie Flannery visited the Misses Eda and Lillie Hamilton, of Mildred, last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Farmer and Miss Icy Farmer visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Farmer, of Gray Hawk, Saturday night and Sunday.—Sam Davis, of Akron, O., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Jane Ward.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, April 26.—A posse of men made a raid on the farm of Marion Smith Saturday night in search of moonshiners and found three coal oil barrels full of beer which would soon be ready to boil off, but the contents were poured out, the barrels burst and set on fire and were soon in ashes. And while the contents were returning to mother dust the Rev. Billy Mays, of Blake, entertained a large crowd with some of his most interesting tales, which the crowd seemed to enjoy until a late hour, when the posse divided; some went to their respective homes, the rest of the crowd, under the direction of the deputy sheriff, Mr. Smith, of Burning Springs, went to Marion Smith's house and arrested him. He is now confined in the county jail at Manchester awaiting his trial.—Mrs. Emily Peters seems to get worse.—Mrs. Mary Peters, of Blake, is said to be in a dangerous condition at present with complication of disease.—Mrs. Mary C. Peters has just returned from Booneville, where she has been under treatment of Drs. Anderson and Abshire for two weeks.—John Chadwell, after being happily united to Miss Pearl Kidd, has moved to Needmore as he is a teacher in the graded school of that place the coming year.—Harlan Hudson and Melvin Short are planning to have their names enrolled on the pension list.—A. D. Bowman will send in your subscription to The Citizen.

POWELL COUNTY Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, May 3.—Sunday school was reorganized here Sunday after being dormant all winter, with officers elected as follows: E.

Harris, superintendent; Mrs. Addie Nelson, secretary; Mrs. Wm. Wells, treasurer.—Rev. H. F. Hall, Meigs, Ky., has accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church for the remainder of the year; services on the second and fourth Sundays.—Fruit outlook was never more promising than at present.—J. H. O'Brien, democratic chairman, called a meeting of all democrats in the county at Stanton, Saturday, to appoint delegates for the State convention. It is believed that delegates will be instructed to stand with Governor Cox, of Ohio.—Clay City Motors Company have opened up a new garage at Clay City, to sell the Chevrolet car. J. E. Burgher, editor and publisher of The Clay City Times, and son, Hubert, are at the head of the firm.—Miss Jennie Short, the charming sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Jas. Short, and Mr. Lemmon Hatten, of Hatten Creek, were quietly married at the bride's home last week. Rev. S. V. Larson tied the nuptial knot. Our best wishes go with them.

CLAY COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, May 1.—Chester McDaniell, who has been so serious with pneumonia, is improving.—Little Hazel Chesnut is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, of Berea, were visiting Mrs. Eliza Browning last week. They returned home Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Browning, who is now in the hospital at Berea.—J. L. Pennington made a business trip to Manchester, Tuesday.—James Whitaker, of Krypton, spent Wednesday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pennington.—Dry goods are so expensive that the citizens of Gum branch have decided to begin "sewing fig leaves together."

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, May 3.—Tobacco plants are growing fine and a large acreage is planned for this year.—Frank Campbell and wife, accompanied by Hobart Powell and wife, visited Ben McGuire, near Berea, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, of Berea, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher, and Miss Doris Christopher were guests for dinner at the home of T. J. Flannery Sunday.—An interesting rook party was attended Saturday night at T. J. Flannery's by Frances Sproule, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Powell and others.—Frank Burdette died at his home Saturday morning, May 1st, after a severe attack of pneumonia. Funeral services were conducted at Glades church Sunday, May 2; interment at Berea cemetery. He leaves a wife and one child.—Mr. Hudson, of Berea, preached at Blue Lick church Sunday evening.—T. J. Flannery has been sick for several days, but is improving.—Brack Malicote gave the young folks a social Saturday night.—Quite a number of young people attended the circus at Richmond, April 29, and witnessed the fatal fall of a woman acrobat who fell when the pulleys broke while performing at a great height.

Kingston

Kingston, April 26.—A good many from here attended the circus at Richmond last week.—Joe Terrill has purchased the Seth Todd property here.—G. Hibbard, who has recently bought a farm here, has rented the Morris property and moved into it.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mainous were Kingston visitors Sunday.—Ella May Powell spent last week with her grandparents in Richmond.—Farris Marcum and wife were dinner guests at Lawrence Powell's Sunday.—Miss Hope Hibbard, who is attending school at Berea, spent the week-end at home.

Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, Apr. 30.—Hobert Bowman was seriously hurt while logging one day last week.—Miss Dora Harlin, who has been visiting

relatives, returned to her home in Hamilton, O., Thursday.—Dempsey Hart left last Thursday for Hamilton, O.—J. D. McDonald, of Harbourville, bought the J. E. Creege's property, fifty acres of timbered land, for \$1,000, adjoining the land of A. C. Harl.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harvey returned home last week from visiting their daughter, Mrs. Moren, Aloney, of Hamilton, O.—Miss Ida Chas-teen visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Quite a number from this place had planned to go to leave Billy Sunday, and were disappointed that he could not be there.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, May 3.—Charles Click made a business trip to Waco Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Shurd Baker spent Saturday night with Alva Baker.—George Bowman has moved to Housley, Ark.—Charlie Johnson spent the week-end with home folks.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy McKinney are the proud parents of a fine girl, born April 20.—Several from this community attended the Rodeo meeting Monday night.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, May 3.—Sherman Kidd, who has been in Dayton, O., for the past year, came in home last Saturday a week to farm this year.—Mrs. Edward Ballard, who has been very ill at her home for the past three weeks, died April 26. She leaves a husband, father and mother, three brothers and one sister. She was laid to rest in the Wallace Chapel cemetery by the side of her baby, who died about two months ago. The entire family have the sympathy of the community.—Miss Fannie Kidd spent Friday of last week with Mrs. Alice Logsdon, of Paint Lick.—Bryan Brashner, who was called from school in Detroit, Mich., to the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Ed. Ballard, is very low with the pneumonia.—Miss Addie Henry has been spending the past week in Waco at the home of Mrs. Robert Elkin.—Misses Clara Bowlin, Dora Gentry, Addie Henry and Mrs. R. W. Elkin are visiting Mrs. Jas. Wallace today (Monday).—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Young, of Los Angeles, Cal., are here for an extended visit with the latter's father, J. A. Baker. Mrs. Young will be remembered by many as Miss Mary Baker.

Panola

Panola, May 3.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Owen Walton, of West Irvine, who died a few days ago. He was Magistrate of that place, and widely known. He leaves three sisters and five brothers, his mother, his wife and two small children.—Luther Walton, of Noland, and Mrs. Effie Overby, of Hagers-town, Ind., visited their sister, Mrs. Lucy Cole a few days last week.—Robert Lakes was in this section last week looking after his cattle.—Thomas Tucker visited the family of Joe Powell one day last week.—Golden Walton, of Noland, was here Saturday on business.—Little George Woods is on the verge of blood poison from a splinter in his leg.—Mr. and Mrs. Hume Johnson, of Otter Creek, visited friends and relatives here, and in Estill last week.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, May 3.—Jim G. Gharlin and his new bride, nee Bertha Robison, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ogg.—Several persons from this vicinity attended the funeral of Frank Hurdette May 2nd.—Willie Rice spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Luther Ogg.—Cleave Anderson's wife, mother, brother and cousin, Cecil Ogg, went to Richmond April 29th to see the circus.—Mrs. Virgil Baughman spent the week-end with her cousin, Mrs. F. M. Ogg.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, May 3.—Maggie Williams, of Wallaceton, was a week-end visitor of her mother, Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—John Jones has moved to Blue Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Robinson visited the latter's

sister, Mrs. Ella Anderson.—Miss Childs, of Berea College called on Mrs. Wm. Brewer Saturday evening. She is greatly enjoyed by children, wherever she goes, on account of the beautiful stories she tells.

Panola

Panola, May 3.—Uncle Charley Cox is visiting his children at Forest Hill.—Charley Cox, Jr., is suffering from partial paralysis. He was visited by his sisters, Mrs. Rob. Elliott and Mrs. Ernest Covington, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Eb. Rose, of Duluth, passed thru here on their way to Richmond last week, to see Hagenbeck's show.—Speed Kelley, of Lexington, spent the week-end at his Drowning Creek fruit farm.—Joe Mize visited his relatives here last week.—J. B. Kindred made a trip to Jackson county on business at the end of the week.—Charles Reynolds, aged about fifty-eight years, died on April 21, near Knob Lick schoolhouse. He was interred in the old Cox graveyard. He is survived by his wife and eight children. His family left for East Bernstadt, their former home. We regret the death of this honorable man, and extend our sympathies to the bereaved family.—Tom Cox is to erect a grist mill on Knob Lick.—Mrs. Wallace Chrisman and Mrs. Mary Kindred visited their father, Dr. Carr, Sunday afternoon.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Rockford

Rockford, May 2.—The apple crop looks prosperous in this section of the country.—There is no corn planted around here. Oat sowing is not over.—Rev. W. H. Anderson, of Gray Hawk, filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday at Seaford Cane. His sermons are very interesting.—Born, to Mrs. Ans. Bullen, a boy.—Willard Todd and Louise Gatliff were married Thursday, April 29.—Several around here are planning on building tobacco barns.—The prospect is good for a berry crop.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, May 3, 1929.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Conn visited Mr. and Mrs. Calloway Hounshell Sunday.—Miss Elizabeth Creech visited her sister, Mrs. Ella Matlock at Niva last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Monifoe McQuerry visited J. L. Clark's Sunday.—Miss Hetha Matlock, of Nipa, visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech, last week.—Rev. Bourland, of Lancaster, preached at Level Green Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Creech visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawley Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Hounshell visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Hounshell Sunday.—Price Rhodus visited friends at Level Green Sunday.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, May 3.—The Lee County Board of Supervisors convened last Monday in the office of the County Tax Commissioner, for the purpose of revising the tax lists of this county. The State Tax Board ordered a raise of \$300,000 some time ago. This amount will be secured mostly on mineral rights and the remainder on farm lands in the county. The Lee Fiscal Court met last Thursday for the purpose of letting out a contract to build the proposed road from Beattyville to the Estill county line, in order to connect with Irvine, Winchester, and other cities, but owing to the absence of Judge Kilburn and others interested, the court adjourned until Wednesday, May 5th when they will meet and take up the matter.—The oil business is progressing nicely. A number of new wells came in last week on the James Maloney and Wm. Hobbs's lease, three miles east of here. A new pipe line is now being built through the entire country.

WORLD NEWS (Continued from Page One)

means of strengthening its defense to the Canal, which is of the utmost importance.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

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HARLAN DUBLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

Student Nurses Wanted!

THE ROBINSON HOSPITAL (INC.) AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, at Berea, Ky., offers a three years' course of instruction which leads to graduation. The graduates from this institution are eligible for examination by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners, and for registration. The course of training and study fulfills all the requirements of the laws of the State. Applicants must have completed the Eighth Grade and one year's High School, or its equivalent.

Uniforms and text books are furnished by the Institution without cost to the students. Students are also given board and lodging and necessary laundry of uniforms. Each student nurse also receives an allowance of \$120 per year for her necessary expenses. This allowance is given in monthly installments of \$10 each.

Plans are under way for additional building that will double the present capacity of the Institution for caring for patients and training nurses.

Places are now open for ten more young women who desire to take up the work.

For particulars address

IDA M. JONES, R. N., Superintendent



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